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THE GENESEE FARMER:

Issued the first of each month, in Rochester, N. Y., by

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE, EDITOR.

P. BARRY, Conductor of the Horticultural Department.

To Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received, during the past month, from G——, N. Simons, G. C., G. W. Pratt, H. of Fairport, *, H., T. W. Painter, Geo. Bishop, jr., Spectator, S. W., and S. E. S. H. Nott, M. D.

BOOKS, Periodicals, &c., have been received as follows:

"*The Farmer's Book and Family Instructor.*" A work embracing a variety of useful matter. It contains over 550 pages, and is illustrated with numerous engravings—some of which might perhaps be omitted without impairing the value of the work. For sale by S. HAMILTON, State-st., Rochester. Price $1.50.

"*Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac, for* 1848."—This little annual contains much useful information, and will prove valuable to farmers and fruit culturists. For sale by HAMILTON, State st. Price 25 cents.

"*The American Architect* — comprising original designs of Country Residences, adapted to the taste and circumstances of the Merchant, Farmer, and Mechanic." We commend this valuable work to the attention of all interested in architectural matters. It is illustrated with excellent Lithographic designs. Published monthly by C. M. SAXTON, New York, at $3 per annum—25 cents for single numbers. For sale by E. DARROW, corner of Main and St. Paul st., Rochester.

"*Daily American Directory of the City of Rochester for* 1847-8," from the Publishers, Messrs. JEROME & BROTHER. This is a work of about 300 pages, containing a vast amount of correct information which cannot be obtained from any other source. It is got up in good style, creditable to its enterprising Publishers. Price $1,25.

"*Illustrated Botany.*" We have received several numbers of this beautiful work. It is edited by J. L. COMSTOCK, M. D., a distinguished Botanist. Each number is illustrated with splendid colored portraits of Plants, together with botanical descriptions, &c. We commend the work to all who have a taste for Botany, and to the ladies particularly. Published in Magazine style, by B. H. CULVER, 139 Nassau st., New York—$3 per annum.

WE are indebted to HENRY O'REILLY, Esq. for an able pamphlet relative to the "Atlantic, Lake & Mississippi Telegraph Company,"—embodying an "exposure of the schemes for nullifying the 'O'Reilly Contract' for extending the Telegraph to the Mississippi and the Principal Towns on the Lakes."

How should Manure be applied to Land?

AT a Convention of Farmers, held in the city of New York on the 12th and 13th of October, Dr. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point, who has distinguished himself for his success in producing grapes and in horticultural operations, made a speech in which he advanced some new ideas on the use and application of Manure. He contends that it ought to be buried at least one foot below the surface, either with a plow or spade. According to his experience, manure never wastes by leaching and running deep into the ground. It always rises—the dissolved salts by capillary attraction from the heat of the sun and drying of winds; and the gasses rise by their own specific levity. So long as the rain is falling, Dr. U. admits that the water does sink deep into the earth or runs off on its surface; but so soon as the rain ceases and the surface becomes dry by evaporation, the liquid rises from below upward. Most of the farmers and horticulturists near the city of New York concur in this opinion. If true, it will modify the general practice of agriculture in this country.

We think quite favorably of this *theory;* but incline to believe that its author carries it too far. It is an exceedingly interesting question in meteorology to determine what portion of the rain which falls on a cultivated field in summer runs into the earth and off from it, and what amount evaporates from the surface. All that evaporates must leave its mineral fertilizers behind; while that which dissolves manure, and runs off, to keep up the fountains of creeks and rivers, can never restore its constituents of plants.

It is a remarkable fact that the dead bodies of persons in graves 4 and 5 feet deep in sandy soils, give off gasses which, till the decomposition is complete, cause grass and weeds to grow most luxuriantly. Dr. U. thinks that salts or minerals in porous soils rise to that depth by the capillary attraction of moisture.

FOR Award of Premiums, at late Fair of the York York State Agricultural Society, see page 262.

Twentieth Annual Fair of the American Institute, New York.

It was our good fortune to spend several days at the recent Fair of the American Institute. It has served to give us a higher opinion, as well as a juster appreciation of the natural mechanical skill of the American people. If we are proud of our country, we glory in the high intellectual powers, which Providence has conferred on its inhabitants. These powers are still in their undeveloped infancy. It is only the twilight of our intellectual Sun soon to arise, that we discover in the highest achievments of American genius. By what has been done and is doing, we may rightly infer what will yet be accomplished. Look at the improvements in the Mechanical Arts; the use of Steam in driving vessels on the wide ocean, railroad cars through mountains, over rivers and valleys, and doing every thing but talk and reason!

Among the hundreds of new inventions at Castle Garden no one has interested us so much as an admirable apparatus for drying Meal, Flour, and Grain. It employs *steam* to heat the cylinders, and thus maintains at all times a uniform and proper temperature. Steam passes through the center of the cylinder, which is made of sheet iron, has flanches on its outer surface, which carry the meal or grain as it revolves, and thus effectually dries it without scorching. It is cheap and can be made to dry several thousands of bushels in 24 hours. James R. Stafford, patentee, Cleveland, Ohio.

The elasticity of India Rubber is now applied to railroad cars, taking the place of heavy steel springs, as well as of all lighter ones for ordinary carriages. Even the very wheels of freight trains are cast double so as to admit a collar of gum elastic around the periphery of the smaller wheel, to break the force of constant percussion on the rail.

The display of American cotton, woolen, and silk manufactures, is very creditable to those engaged in these important branches of national industry. Compare the fabrics now on exhibition with the American prints, ginghams, muslins, flannels, and broadcloths of 1827, when the Institute held its first Fair. The advancement is truly astonishing. In cutlery, shelf hardware, mechanic's and farmer's tools of all kinds, to say nothing of cabinet ware, stoves, household furniture, grates that vie with the most exquisite statuary, one can not fail to admit the rapid progress of improvement. It is in great cities, where man is most active in body and mind, where thought is ever in collision with thought, that all the inventions of genius and works of art receive their highest polish. If the tillers of the soil would often meet together to compare ideas, as mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants do in cities, their progress in improvement would not be so painfully slow and uncertain. American manufacturers have paid liberally for the assistance of chemistry and other sciences in teaching them how to turn the immutable laws of Nature to the best account, in making iron, steel, and copper—in compounding colors for cotton and woolen goods—in dissolving gum elastic, converting water into steam, and performing a thousand other operations of the highest practical utility. Analytical chemistry revealed the fact that Vermont contains a bed of exceedingly fine silex which is *pure;* and suggested that it would make flint glass of surpassing clearness and beauty. An establishment is now in operation in Brooklyn whose goods make a grand display at Castle Garden. Some of the tumblers made of this silica sell as high as $10 a dozen at wholesale. We are told that the supply of the material for making this superb glass is inexhaustible. Albany clay is melted into an admirable colored glass, which is used for a great variety of purposes.

When will the farmers of the United States appreciate the value of true science, applied to their first, most honorable, and most useful of all arts? Why treat with utter neglect or repel with seeming disdain, the best service of those that seek to kindle the lights of modern science in every school house in the Union? All improvements in cotton and woolen mills—in canals, railroads, steamships—in the mechanical arts of all kinds, are the legitimate fruit of close study, long and patient research, with the aid of the best appliances, the best opportunities for discovering all existing defects. Similar opportunities, similar appliances should be made available for the study and advancement of agriculture.—Geology, chemistry, physiology, anatomy, botany, natural history, and the mathematics, should have their light brought to a common focus on the great business of the husbandman. In short, the intellect which is to effect the cheap and skilful transformation of crude earth, air, and water, into grain, grass, beef, pork, wool, butter, cheese, apples and other fruit, *needs* as well as *deserves* a liberal and thorough education.—American Mind has an acknowledged *right* to a large development. The brilliant exhibition of the American Institute has impressed us deeply with the importance of improving and enlarging our system of educating the children of the masses. God has given to all of woman born a capacity for doing infinitely more good in the world as physical, intellectual, and moral beings, than any now accomplish. The grand question is, shall this capacity be abused and perverted to evil, or wisely turned to the good purpose for which it seems to have been created? High intellectual culture, embracing the whole range of the natural sciences, is eminently due to the young farmers and mechanics of this Republic. To these we say, be true to yourselves, study

and obey the laws of Nature, and the God of nature will reward you liberally for your well directed labor. Expect nothing truly valuable without patient industry. Read books which are worth reading as carefully as you would break up a summer fallow for wheat. Allen's "American Agriculture" can be studied with advantage.

The persons who took the premiums at the Fair, were all men of much thought, much study. New England and New York mechanics evince great research, such, in truth to speak, as one seldom meets with among the mass of farmers. The latter study too little. We hope not to give offence. What we say is prompted from good motives, and for a good purpose. All the intellect associated with American agriculture, should be fully and universally developed, to place this great interest in the most successful, honorable, and useful position of which it is capable. Undeveloped mind, in this country, is like a rich garden unplanted, untilled, and full of pernicious weeds, whose prolific seeds are borne far and wide by birds and winds, and scattered broadcast over the whole land. Wise and thorough mental culture must precede wise and thorough agriculture and horticulture in America, where every man is a sovereign. If enlightened Reason is to govern and direct the action of human hands, it must be qualified for its office before the duties of the same can be discharged aright. Instinct will answer for brutes; but not for moral, reasoning man. The farmer can no more do without scientific knowledge in this age of the world, than he can dispense with comfortable food and clothing—dispense with civilization, law, and religion. The great benefits which science has conferred on our race, when known to less than one in a thousand in the most enlightened nations, lead us to expect benefits a thousand fold larger, when the most ignorant shall know as much as the wisest now do. Give every agriculturist, every mechanic a good scientific and moral education, and no imagination can conceive the blessings that will accrue to our whole population, and indirectly, to the whole of mankind. Onward and upward is our destiny. Let no one hang back.

To Extinguish Chimneys on Fire.—First shut the doors and windows of the room containing the fire; stop up the flue of the chimney with a piece of wet carpet or blanket; and then throw a little water or common salt on the fire. By this means the draft of the chimney will be checked, and the burning soot will soon be extinguished for want of air. If every fire-place were provided with a damper, or shutter of tin plate, or sheet-iron, fitting sufficiently tight to stop the draft, fires in chimnies would become of little consequence, as it would only be necessary to apply this damper to put them out. Let this be remembered by the reader.

Fattening Swine.---A Steaming Apparatus.

An Ohio correspondent requests information on the subject of cooking food for swine. As the matter is one of considerable importance at this season of the year, we think the following extract from Allen's "American Agriculture" will be read with interest and profit by many of our readers:

Where there are many swine to fatten, or grain is to be fed, a steaming apparatus is at all times an economical appendage to the farm. It has been shown from several experiments, that cattle and sheep will generally thrive as well on raw as on cooked roots; but horses do better on the latter, and swine will not fatten on any other. For all animals excepting store sheep, and perhaps even they may be excepted, grain or meal is better when cooked. Food must be broken up before the various animal organs can appropriate it to nutrition; and whatever is done towards effecting this object before it enters the stomach, diminishes the necessity for the expenditure of vital force in accomplishing it, and thereby enables the animal to thrive more rapidly and do more labor, on a given amount. For this reason we apprehend there may have been some errors undetected in the experiments of feeding sheep and cattle with raw and cooked roots, which results in placing them apparently on a par as to their value for this purpose. The crushing or grinding of the grain insures more perfect mastication, and is performed by machinery at much less expense, than by the animals consuming it. The steaming or boiling is the final step towards its easy and profitable assimilation in the animal economy. With a capacious steaming-box for the reception of the food, the roots and meal, and even cut hay, straw and stalks may be thrown in together, and all will thus be most effectually prepared for nourishment. There is another advantage derivable from this practice. The food might at all times be given at the temperature of the animal system, about 98 degrees of Farenheit, and the animal heat expended in warming the cold and sometimes frozen food, would be avoided.

The steaming apparatus is variously constructed. We have used one consisting of a circular boiler five and a half feet long by twenty inches diameter, made of boiler iron and laid lengthwise on a brick arch. The fire is placed underneath and passes through the whole length and over the end, then returns in contact with the boiler through side flues or pockets, where it entered the chimney. This gives an exposure to the flame and heated air of about 10 feet. The upper part is coated with brick and mortar to retain the heat, and three small test cocks are applied at the bottom, middle and upper edge of the exposed end, to show the quantity of water in it; and two large stop cocks on the upper side for receiving the water and delivering the steam, completes the boiler. The steaming-box is oblong, seven or eight feet in length, by about four feet in depth and width, capable of holding 60 or 70 bushels, made of plank grooved together, and clamped and keyed with four setts of oak joist. We also used a large circular tub, strongly bound by wagon tire and keyed, and holding about 25 bushels. The covering of both must be fastened securely; but a safety valve is allowed for the escape of steam, which is simply a one and a half inch auger hole. Into these, the steam is conveyed from the boiler, by a copper tube, attached to the steam delivery cock for a short distance, when it is continued into the bottom of the box and tub by a lead pipe, on account of its flexibility, and to avoid injury to the food from the corrosion of the copper. It is necessary to have the end of the pipe in the steam-box, properly guarded by a metal strainer, to prevent its clogging from the contents of the box. We find no difficulty in cooking 45 bushels of unground Indian corn in the tub, in the course of three or four hours, and with small expense of fuel. Fifty bushels of roots could be perfectly cooked in the box, in the same time. For swine, fattening cattle and sheep, milch cows and working horses, and perhaps oxen, we do not doubt a large amount of food may be saved by the use of such or a similar cooking apparatus. The box may be enlarged to treble the capacity of the foregoing, without prejudicing the operation, and even with a boiler of the same dimensions, but it would take a longer time to effect the object. If the boiler were increased in proportion to the box, the cooking process would of course be accomplished in the same time.

Letter from Europe.

Dr. Lee—*Sir:* Having been spending my time for four or five weeks past in the north of England, I thought perhaps the following communication might possess some little interest to your readers, and if you should deem it worthy of an insertion in the Farmer, it is at your disposal.

The country between Carlisle and Newcastle, (the part through which I passed,) is beautiful and interesting to the traveller; and it is well adapted to the cultivation of grains. Yet in some places I observed that the soil was quite shallow, having a clay hard pan underneath. The soil generally did not appear to be in any way superior to the soil in the county of Monroe, and yet the average yield of bushels per acre is much above what farmers obtain in said county. Thirty bushels of wheat per acre is a very common yield, I was informed, and the yield of other grains bore a like proportion. This thirty bushels is an average yield, and they often obtain forty and sometimes fifty bushels. I think that this superior yield may be attributed in a great measure to the climate, and perhaps in some degree to the mode of cultivation.

The weather at the time that grains are ripening here, is peculiarly favorable or at least was so this year. It is cool, attended with occasional showers, and the time that it takes to ripen from the time that the head makes its appearance, is fully double of what it takes in Monroe. This allows the grain to fill well and to come to great perfection, whereas with you at the time of ripening, the weather is often excessively dry and warm, and the grain cannot fill as well.

The most common and I may say general practice is to sow the ground to wheat only once in four years—so that they have only one-fonrth of their tillable land sown to wheat each year. The bare fallow they plow from four to six times during the summer; and after the first plowing they do not plow more than six inches in depth.

Draining with the draining tiles is quite general, and they experience great benefit to the land from it; though it is expensive to lay the drain, yet the farmer is soon repaid by the extra crops, and has his drains left as clear profit.

Although the seasons are often very dry in Western New York, I think that the farmer would experience much advantage from draining in some soils. The clay soil I think would become much looser by draining and would endure drouth better.

Great use is made of lime as a fertilizer, but none of plaster. As there are more frequent showers in this country and not so warm weather as with you, the plaster is not so much needed; but for this same reason, as it appears to me, the lime is necessary to give to the soil a warmth that it otherwise might lack. The lime is generally applied before the wheat crop, which is very judicious.

The principal agricultural productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, turneps, and potatoes. I saw none of the field beet cultivated, but the turnep is raised extensively for keeping sheep and cattle. The short horns are the favorite breed of cattle for fattening, as far as I learned, and the Leicestershire and Cheviot sheep are the kinds generally kept—the Leicestershires mostly, though for killing a cross between the Leicesters and the Cheviots is preferable.

Though farmers do not own the land which they cultivate here, as they do in America, yet I think that their profits are greater. They bear a more just proportion to the profits received by people engaged in other occupations, because there is a good market for all agricultural productions. Since I came to England I am doubly convinced of the great importance of building up the manufacturing interest in America that the farmer may receive an adequate compensation for his labor; for a foreign market can not be depended upon.

The following prices will perhaps give you some idea of the profits of farming in this country. Though prices have continued to decline for two and a half months past, the following prices in sterling money were paid in Edinburgh, yesterday, for the best samples: Wheat 8s. per bushel; Barley, 4s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 9d.; beans, 6s. 6d.

The following prices of Sheep and Cattle were furnished me by an intelligent butcher living near Newcastle: Leicester fat lambs from 25 to 26 shillings sterling per head. When 15 months old, £2 per head. When the prices were high, and before the sheep were shorn, full grown fat sheep sold as high as 3 guineas, or £3 3s. per head—nearly equal to $14. Present price of a two year old beef, that would weigh 40 stone when dressed, £15

The harvest in the part of which I have been writing commenced on the 19th of August.—The cradle I observed was used to a small extent, but those which I saw were the most awkward and clumsy tools of the kind that I ever beheld. I would also mention here that I have seen no plow as yet in this country that I considered equal to the plow generally used in the State of New York.

Yours with respect,

G——.

Banockburn, Scotland, Sept. 9, 1847.

The Farmers' Cabinet says: "We are advised that a dairy farmer in Lancashire, England, lately realized £42,12*s.* 0*d.* by the sale of 131 cwt. of cheese, the product of thirteen cows, in thirty eight days—full 40 cents a day for each cow." A profitable dairy, indeed,—and rarely equalled we imagine.

The Farmer.---His Position, Responsibilities, and Duties.

NUMBER TEN.

The subject of printing and its influence, is one which only increases the more we contemplate it. The human mind, with its mighty powers of expansion, and in its restless desire for improvement, requires just such a machine as the printing press to give it full play; it puts within its grasp a power just suited both to means and end. It is the philosopher's stone to the mind—multiplies the thoughts of man into infinite numbers, and scatters them over millions of the race at the same time. It catches up every important discovery, and gathers together the mighty thoughts and great conceptions of the master spirits of the earth, and with one effort scatters them far and wide, to instruct and enlighten the world.

The farmer at his fireside, the mechanic in his shop, and the student in his study, may, through the agency of the press, collect together, in a small compass, all the valuable information and discoveries appertaining to their respective callings, and by proper application make them available to the every day business of life; but to no one class does the press promise so much good as to the agriculturist—to none is it a means so easily effective for advantage, and by none should it be cherished so heartily and warmly. The mechanic may have his journals and periodicals devoted exclusively to his interest, but after all there is an intricacy in the details of his trade, a vast amount of minutiæ, which cannot be reduced to paper, or explained only by practice, and much is lost by the attempt, and half the effect is destroyed by reading what it is so difficult to communicate with tool and material before him. But a great deal of the operations of the farmer is so plain and simple that it may be spread on paper and made intelligible by words and figures; and the farmer may study to-day and practice to-morrow, and reduce to immediate test and advantage knowledge thus communicated—and particularly is this the case when he has been educated a farmer and trained to habits of thought and action, suitable to a tiller of the soil.

I do not wish to be understood as advancing the idea that any body can make a good farmer in a day, a week, or a year. I verily believe that men should be educated and trained from their youth up for farmers, and when thus fitted and prepared they are in a position to receive the full advantage of the press; then it is that knowledge comes to them in all its force, and they are fully prepared to adopt, use, and profit by it, at less expense and with less trouble than any other class. I repeat, the farmer, above every body else, should prize the press—for who, like him, can enjoy his newspaper, his magazine, and his books?—who has so much leisure to peruse, read, and study them?—who so free from mental strife and perplexing cares?—and who, then, can so fully enjoy intellectural pursuits, and so easily store the mind with useful information?—who so cheaply partake the pleasures and gather in and enjoy the fruits of knowledge? Just look at the position of the farmer in this particular. He has no profession with its office, to harrass the mind with its perplexing questions relating to property or to life; nor (as is the case with most of offices,) to dissipate the mind with idle visitors. He has no store with its goods and wares, its day-books and ledgers, to distract his attention and trouble him by day and by night. He has no shop in which to toil, and labor, and sweat, day and night, without recreation or rest.

The farmer's *retreat* and place of *rest* when the labors of the day are past, is his *own home*, by his fireside and in his family circle. And what place on earth so sacred, hallowed, and so like heaven, as the farmer's peaceful, quiet home? Pride has not entered there to despoil it of its simplicity and purity; fashion has not sung her syren song within its bowers, to lure its inmates into habits of extravagance, and to deform them with its outside gear. Nor has vice and dissipation crept in, satan like, to distract the harmony and break up the peace of the happy family. At least in thousands of farmers' homes, none of these things have yet entered; and is not such a place sweet and holy. What a beautiful place is such a family circle!—what a charmed spot, where kindred hearts gather around the same fireside, and mingle together under the same roof common sympathies and mutual affections. This world has no brighter or better pictures. And it is within this holy place, his own good home, that I would have the farmer enter when the day's work is done, after all the bars are put up and the barn doors secured—and after the beasts of the field have been cared for—and there, surrounded by his idols, his household gods, whom to love is no sacralege and to reverence no idolatry—there, with his little ones about him, I would have him take his newspaper, his periodical, and his book, and amuse and improve himself by reading and conversation, by study and reflection. There, in his *sanctum sanctorum*, the farmer may share the highest social and intellectual pleasures, and there fit and prepare himself for the good farmer, the useful and virtuous citizen, and the honest, upright man.

There are doubtless seasons of the year when the farmer cannot enjoy all the advantages above indicated—when the hurry of the harvest is pressing and when the fatigues of the long summer day have exhausted the system—but this is comparatively but a short season; at least nine-twelfths of the year the farmer has abundant

opportunity for mental culture, for reading, study and reflection, and may, if he will, lay up day by day a little useful information and be continually filling up his mind with important facts and valuable knowledge, to use and improve upon as occasion in after life requires.

If the farmer, then, is ignorant—if, in point of intelligence and influence, he stands second—is not the fault his own?—is it not because he has neglected to improve the means, and take advantage of the circumstances within his reach for acquiring knowledge, as well that which is general as that relating exclusively to his own business? If the farmers will improve a due portion of their leisure hours by study and reflection, instead of lounging them *all* away in idle conversation, and with vicious companions—if the precious time which their occupation affords them for improvement be wisely occupied in the cultivation of the intellect as well as in the enjoyment of social pleasures—it would not be long before they would stand forth the first in point of intelligence, and be thus prepared to exercise their proper influence and assume their true position in society.

The press with its mighty power steps in to aid and assist the farmer; it gives him an intelligent, truthful companion, which he may safely introduce into his family circle, and when properly selected, is sure to make all wiser and better. He may take his "Genesee Farmer," his "Cultivator," his "Farmer's Library," or his "Horticulturist," by his fire side, in the long winter evenings, and commune with them and learn many useful and amusing lessons. The truth is, the farmer has no excuse for being behind his neighbor, of whatever class or profession, in mental acquirements and in general knowledge; and I am glad to know that many, all over the land, are second to none in these particulars. In the good little county of Yates, there are many who till the soil, who labor day by day on their farms, who stand second to none in intellectual culture and strength—who, when occasion requires, can wield the pen or tongue in vindication of their rights, and to instruct and enlighten their fellow citizens on any subject of general interest. And this may and should become universal, and an ignorant dolt of a farmer should form an exception to the class, and be looked upon as a disgrace to the calling.

I have no idea that every farmer ever can or will become an orator, author, or scholar; but I do think that all may be and are guilty of gross neglect if they do not become well informed, intelligent men, and be fully qualified and prepared to discharge honorably every duty, public or private, which may devolve upon a citizen in a free country. The means are within the reach of all—the facilities are at the door—they have but to be used, and I ask the farmers of New York if they will not bestir themselves and strive after an intellectual and moral elevation—seek to thus raise to its proper pre-eminence their noble calling. The power is in your hands—you can do it if you will. The advance is now being made—every year adds to the number of well informed farmers; but let the momentum of advance be increased, and then the consummation so devoutly wished for will be sooner effected, viz: the rescue of agriculture from a secondary position in society, and its elevation to its true position above and at the head of all other callings, in point of intellectual, moral, and political standing and influence, as well as in numbers and wealth.

This subject is by no means exhausted, but my sheet is full and I must close till another month.

D. A. Ogden.

Penn Yan, Sept., 1847.

Hydraulics for Farmers.

BY C. N. BEMENT.

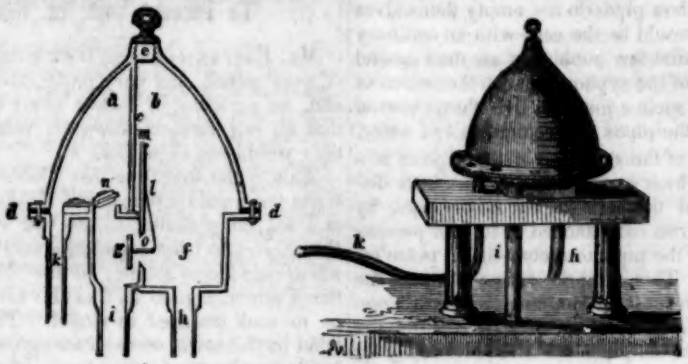
NUMBER IV.

Ellsworth's Syphon Ram.—This apparatus, invented by Erastus W. Ellsworth, Esq., of East Windsor Hill, Conn., is intended for elevating water from springs, wells, and other sources, wherever sufficient falls of water can be obtained in their vicinity, for the operation of a syphon. In principle it consists of a combination of the syphon with a machine long known as the hydraulic ram; but is different in its construction and mode of operation, from similar combinations, which have heretofore been attempted, and proved of little value for practical use. It has now been operated a sufficient length of time to place its durability and utility beyond conjecture, and to give it at least a tolerably fair title to the rank of a *useful* machine.

One of these machines was put in operation by L. B. Armstrong, last fall, at the house of Mr. G. Harvey, at Sandy-Hill, Washington county, the operation of which is described in a letter to me, as follows:

Dear Sir—I comply with your request, made at the time I was at the American in September last, to inform you of the result of my trial of Ellsworth's Self-acting Pump. I did not receive the pump until some time about the first of October. The setting up occupied about ten days; and when things were all right, off she went and has not stopped since; and what is more, it has not required a moment's attention from that time. The elevation overcome is thirty-eight feet; the fall fifteen feet, of the longest leg of the syphon. The amount delivered is half a gallon per minute, about one-sixth of the water used. There are some little alterations needed in the leather of the valves, which will add much to the syphon. But as the weather was cold when I put up the apparatus, I did not seek to make the machine do its work, and considering certainty of operation through winter, without stopping, more desirable than a large per cent. of water raised, I did not like to strain the pipes with the full power of the machine, as the quantity raised is more than is needed. For sixty-seven sturdy knocks per minute, each one something like the blow of a heavy mallet in the hand of a stalwart carpenter, "is a caution" to put down none but strong and sound pipes.

L. B. Armstrong.



Ellsworth's Ram. (Figure 9.)

Its construction may be seen from the above sectional drawings, where *a b* is a hollow dome or cap, the cavity of which is divided into two distinct chambers by a partition *c*. This dome is fastened to a flanged joint, to the circular plate *d d*, to receive the bearing of the partition *c*. The central portion of the plate *d d* is sunk in the form of a box or chest, *g. f;* that part of which lying under chamber *a*, is roofed over by *d*, *d*, but communicates with *a*, by a valve *n*, opening upwards. That portion of the chest marked *g*, is still further enclosed by an upright plate *m*, held to its place by a couple of wedges, not shown in the section. This plate has an orifice at *o*, furnished with a valve opening towards *g*, which is suspended on the spring, *l*. From *f* passes *h*, the long leg of the syphon, and from *g*, *i*, the short leg. In operating the machine, *i* and *n* are first filled with water through the screw plug at *e;* as soon as the syphon is free to act, a current commences in the direction, *i*, *g*, *f*, *h*. It is this current, acting on the valve at *g*, soon overcomes the elasticity of the spring, *l*, and the orifice *o*, is suddenly closed: the water in *i* then acts with a momentum due to its weight and upward velocity, upon the valve *n*, and a quantity of water escapes into *a*, which when the momentum in *l* is exhausted, is prevented from returning by the closing of *n*. The moment that *n* closes, a slight recoil of the water in *i*, allows *l* to throw open the valve at *g*, and the above process is then repeated. The water which accumulates in *a*, is conducted by a curved pipe attached at *k*, to any situation above the machine where it may be wanted for use. The chambers *a* and *b*, are never full of water; they confine each a quantity of air, which, by its elasticity, equalizes the currents through *k* and *h*. These air-chambers are both indispensable to the perfect action of the machine, and if *k* and *h* are of considerable length, it will not operate at all when they are filled with water. The air in *a* is obviously under more or less pressure in proportion to the height to which the water is elevated through *k*, while owing to the same cause operating in an opposite manner at *h*, the air at *b* is rarified, or under less than the pressure of the atmosphere. As water under pressure, in contact with air, has the property of absorbing more or less of it, and then liberating it; when the pressure is removed, the air in *a* has a tendency to diminish, and that in *b* to increase in quantity; but the position of the valves in this machine is such, that when it is in action, *a* is constantly replenished from the overplus in *b*, for the recoiling movement in *i* above mentioned, which allows valve *g* to open, draws in a few bubbles of air from *b*, *f*, at *o*, which air lodges in the cavity under *n*, and is driven into *a* by the next pulsation of the water in *i*.

Farmers, manufacturers, and others, have frequently attempted to carry water over elevated ground to some situation below the fountain head, but have been troubled, and often compelled to abandon the plan, from an accumulation of air in the more elevated portions of the pipe, which in the course of a few days cuts off the stream entirely, and requires it to be re-filled. This is owing either to a want of sufficient fall between the level of the supply and the point of discharge, or to some contraction in the pipe, to that degree, that the air liberated from the water, (owing to the diminished pressure to which the water is subjected in the higher portion of the syphon,) remains in the pipe. The only remedy is to obtain more fall, or give the pipe a freer aperture, until the current has sufficient velocity to carry the air through. A velocity of between one foot and eighteen inches per second, is ordinarily sufficient to accomplish this.

The quantity of water which the machine above described consumes, may be, to a considerable extent, regulated by a small crank, which enters at right angles with the plane of the section behind valve *g*, which, when turned, gives the valve more or less play, and may, if desired, be made to close it, and stop its action entirely. There is also a small fixture for opening and starting the action of the valve. When the apparatus overdraws its supply, and stops from that

cause, the syphon pipes do not empty themselves of water, as would be the case with an ordinary syphon; the first few bubbles of air then ascend the short leg of the syphon, disturb the action of the valves in such a manner that they cease to operate, and the pipes *i n*, remain full of water.

In the foot of the short leg of the syphon is a short plug, which may be drawn up a little distance into and thrust down out of the pipe, by means of an iron rod attached to it, and passing up along side the pipe, to a convenient place for reaching it. This plug is drawn up into the pipe for the purpose of stopping it when the syphon is filled, and is also used in starting the machine, when the pipes are filled and ready for operation. The starting is done by drawing the plug up and thrusting it out of the pipe pretty quickly. This acts by removing the pressure of the atmosphere for a moment from the column of water in the short leg; consequently the spring throws the main valve open, and the plug immediately passing out of the pipe, allows the machine to commence its operation.

The advantages which this syphon apparatus is claimed to possess over the ordinary hydraulic ram, are, that it can be applied in many situations, where, from the form of the location, the ram could not be used, as for instance, where the source of supply is a well, or where, as is often the case in mills and factories, a pipe may be passed down into a place, to obtain the requisite fall, in which, from want of room, the ordinary water-ram could not be placed; that it is more commodiously situated than the water-ram for repair or regulation, inasmuch as it stands high and dry above, instead of below, the head of water which operates it; and that, when water is required to be raised to a considerable height, the elevation of the working parts of the apparatus upon the summit of a syphon, divides the load to be lifted, relieving the strain upon the air-vessel, and making the valves less violent in their action, and consequently more durable.

For operating this machine, not less than five feet fall should be obtained, below the level of the supply, and more than twenty is not desirable. The fall may be obtained within the distance of twenty rods, or twenty feet indifferently, and the pipes may be laid any angle, to accommodate circumstances.

The sizes of the syphon pipes required for elevating water for domestic purposes, are ordinarily between five-eights and one and a quarter inches in diameter, according to the amount to be elevated, the height to be overcome, the quantity of supply, &c. Machines between the sizes of five-eights and one and a quarter inch syphon pipes, can be furnished, and ordinarily set up (exclusive of pipe,) at prices ranging between fifteen and thirty dollars. The expense for pipe will of course depend on the quantity and size required.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.

Mr. Editor:—I have been a constant reader of your paper, and very much interested in it; and, on perusing it, I have many times wished that all our farmers knew its value—for then they would not be without it.

This is the first time that I have attempted to write for a public print, and it may be my last, as I am no grammarian, as you will perceive. But there has been something said about *smutty wheat*—and one article, in the 9th number of the Farmer, signed by Ira F. Gleason, tells us to soak the seed in vitriol. This has been tried in this town, some years ago, and I learned by those who tried it that it was of no use. Now I wish to give a better way, or I may say one that I like better. It is this: *sow clean seed;* and if you can not get it in your town, go where you can, and get all your neighbors to do the same—and my word for it you will soon drive smut out of town.

And I want to tell you how you can raise smut by the quantity. Take 10 bushels of clean wheat, and one bushel of smut; mix them well together and sow—and I assure you that you wont ask your neighbor what makes smutty wheat. I once raised six heads of wheat from one stool; three of them I rubbed out and sowed with as many heads of smut. The produce proved to be two-thirds smut; the heads were counted to ascertain the fact. The other three heads my neighbor sowed at the same time, and not more than six or eight inches apart—and there was not a particle of smut produced. This satisfied me that sowing clean seed was the best way to prevent smut, and I think smut has been drove out of town in this way.

I would add that I have tried lime and brine, but it did no good. I dare say there has been as much smut raised in this town as in any in the State, and there has been many experiments tried, some of which have proved beneficial—but not as good as clean seed. We now probably raise as good and clean wheat here as in any town in the State. I think that lime is beneficial to wheat; but the small quantity that is generally sown with it, is, I think, of little use.

Yours, &c., N. Simons.

Castile, N. Y., Sept., 1847.

Botanical Curiosities.—Mr. Gregg, the distinguished traveler and author of the Commerce of the Prairies, has exhibited to the American Institute an assortment of Mexican plants, numbering in all upwards of 800 specimens. They were collected from every part of the country, and to the scientific world must be of great value. They are well worth seeing on account of their many peculiarities. Mr. Gregg, by the way, as we are informed, is on the eve of performing another pilgrimage into the wilderness of the far-off South.—*N. Y. Express.*

Letter from Wyoming.---Farmer's Clubs.

D. D. T. Moore—*Dear Sir:* I forward you the names of *forty-seven* subscribers for the Genesee Farmer, for the ensuing year. By this you will perceive that we are beginning to appreciate the benefits of your valuable paper. It is perhaps unnecessary to speak particularly of its merits, so generally are they admitted. But should you deem the publication of a few remarks a source of encouragement to others, I would say that the farmers of this town are beginning to take an interest in the great subject of agricultural improvement.

A farmer's club has been organized here consisting of nearly fifty members—meetings once a week. The discussions have been interesting and profitable, and the interest is increasing.—We have as important matters to talk about as the N. Y. Farmer's Club, and if we have not eloquence, we have at least experience on these matters. We are favored with the assistance of Mr. Sanford, recently a teacher in the Agricultural School in Wheatland, now a tutor in the Academy here. We earnestly recommend the formation of these associations in every town; not only for the information thus acquired, but for the greater advantages that will result from creating a spirit of investigation and inquiry.

Though I am not a farmer, but a mechanic, still I am induced to favor the cause in view of the general good to community; also with the confident expectation that when the farmers prosper I may be permitted to partake of their benefits, in return for harnesses and such other "fixins" in my line as they may need.

Yours, &c., I. H. Gould.

Wyoming, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1847.

Remarks.—The above should have appeared before, but was filed with numerous other letters containing remittances. We trust the suggestion relative to the formation of Farmer's Clubs will receive attention.

Mr. Gould is entitled to much credit for his exertions in the cause of Improvement. We shall be glad to receive similar favors in behalf of our next volume. How many of our friends will do as well on or before the 31st of December *this year?* We offer several large premiums for new subscribers, as will be seen by reference to the last page of this number.

Large Tomatoes.—A few days since I picked from my plants three very large tomatoes, which weighed one pound and ten ounces each. I do not know but others may have seen larger, but these were the largest that I had ever seen. They were the large red; or, as I have called them, the "mammoth." Many of them weighed a pound, or more; and some of the plants produced, I doubt not, more than fifteen lbs. of fruit.

H., of Fairport.

Cob Meal.

Mr. Editor:—In your October number, "A Subscriber," dating at Canandaigua, inquires if there is any nourishment in the Cobs of Corn. During the winters of 1845–6 I had about 300 bushels of Corn in the cob ground, and fed the same to sheep, hogs and horses. The results of this experiment satisfied me that the Cob meal was not only useless, but positively injurious. Horses fed upon corn and cob meal were not in as good condition as those fed upon hay alone. I think it is only necessary for a farmer to examine a cob to see that its particles must necessarily be almost as indigestible as pounded glass. If corn meal is too concentrated and requires bulk to fill the stomach, I should decidedly prefer *sawdust* to cob meal, as being safer and more digestible.

Allow me to recommend Indian meal shorts as an excellent feed for horses; say 1 bushel of meal to 3 bushels of shorts. But by all means, if you use the cobs at all, substitute them for pounded glass in the destruction of sharks.

G. W. Pratt.

Greece, Oct., 1847.

Slobbers in Horses.

Editor Gen. Farmer:—I have read an article in the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, extracted from your paper, the writer of which accounts for the slobbering of horses from their eating Lobelia. In this region we have always charged it upon the second crop of clover, either red or white; it cannot be Lobelia, for none or very little grows here. Horses that feed exclusively on Timothy and Blue grass never slobber, in this section of Kentucky.

I have ascertained the *horse weed* to be a certain preventive; and if horses can get it they will be cured in a few hours. The horse weed, as we call it, (not knowing its botanical name,) grows very abundantly in grain fields, but is soon exterminated in pastures, by all kinds of animals—and, in its absence, slobbering soon follows. But if a sufficient quantity of this weed can be procured, the disease may always be arrested in a few hours.

Yours, Jeffrson Scott.

Bourbon Co., Ky., 1847.

Onions.—Most gardeners now prefer sowing their onion seed in the fall. September is the month most commonly selected for this purpose, but as considerable inconvenience not unfrequently attends the adoption of this practice, many prefer sowing in October or November; the onion being a hardy production is in no way liable to injury from cold or frost.—*Selected.*

Do not keep a horse too fat, or too lean, as either disqualifies him for hard labor.

Agriculture of New York.

Dr. Lee—*Dear Sir:* I have been lately looking over and examining Vol. I. of Prof. Emmon's Agricultural Report, being Part V of the Natural History of the State. The eyes of many who have been waiting for this part of Prof. Emmon's labors, expect from his erudition, his careful observation, and his well known skill in analytic chemistry, a valuable acquisition to the agricultural literature of the day; and we have not been disappointed. The volume presented is every way worthy of his fame and an honor to the State, which authorized the work and published it. It ought, in some form, to be in the hands of every practical agriculturist of the State. it is a source of regret, that being published as it is, in uniformity with the other volumes of Natural History, and especially, distributed as it will be, so very few copies will reach that class of our fellow citizens the most to be benefitted by its information.

It is not my intention to go into a careful nor extended review of the whole work. This is not my province; I leave that to the able editors of agricultural journals. I shall content myself with looking over the table of contents, and bringing the work before the numerous readers of your valuable paper.

Our author, after giving a sketch of the topography of the State, divides it into six agricultural districts; and this division is not arbitrary nor fanciful, but has its origin in nature. These divisions are—

1st. The Highland Districts, one and by far the largest, lying in the north east part of the State; extending from Little Falls to the north eastward as far as Lake Champlain. Some parts of this district are so elevated that water freezes in small pools every night in the year. Its agricultural resources, as one might suppose, are very limited. Oats, peas, barley, rye, and wheat may be raised in the valleys. The two first are constant crops. The other highland district lies partly in the counties of Rockland, Putnam, and Westchester. It is of not much importance.

2d. The Eastern Agricultural District extends north and south along the borders of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, to the Hudson River Valley. Corn grown in this district the Professor thinks the best in the State—owing, he also thinks, to the magnesia of the soil.

3d. The Third District comprises the Valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk. Here are rich alluvial bottoms, and the hills are fine grazing lands.

4th. The Western District. Beginning near the Little Falls, it extends West to Lake Erie; and from Lake Ontario southward to about the middle of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. This is emphatically the Wheat District.

5th. The Southern District. It embraces the southern counties from Lake Erie to and including the Kaatskill range, and the counties of Delaware, Greene, and Otsego. This is a grazing district.

6th. The Atlantic District. This comprehends Long Island with its sands and light soil, the latest gift of Ocean.

Whoever has traveled much through the State, will acknowledge the correctness of these in the general outlines. It is perhaps as good as could be made. Founded as it is upon *Geological substratum*, would not our future committees on farms, in the State Agricultural Society, do well to recognize it, in offering their premiums? It is quite apparent that a farm located on the rich gypseous shales of the Onondaga Salt Group, of the 4th District, would in a report overtop the farm located on the primitive formations of the 1st or Highland District. The suggestion is thrown out for what it is worth.

Chap. III is occupied with the climate and temperature of the State. It is worthy of consultation by all or any who desire to change farms from one part of the State to another.—From it we learn that, in Western New York we have as enviable a temperature as is to be found in the State. Our seasons are longer than in any other portion, save the Atlantic District.

Chap. IV is devoted to Agricultural Geology. Chap. V to the Taconic system. Nearly fifty pages are occupied with this. The vexed question as to the relative position and age of the rocks grouped in this system, the Professor learnedly discusses, and we might reasonably conclude too much room has been occupied by it. It is a matter of more interest to the grouper of rocks, than the herder of cattle or grower of wheat.

Chap. VI the Professor devotes to the New York system. Here he succinctly gives us the combined labors of his able coadjutors. From it much valuable information may be obtained by all practical men.

His concluding chapter (VII) he devotes to the soils, their origin and distribution; their elements, classification, and temperature, he ably discusses; their composition and analysis he dwells largely upon, though not so largely as we could desire; yet from the material furnished full as much as could be demanded. One is led to wonder that so few persons forwarded to him samples of soil, in answer to a circular sent to the farmers of the State. Indeed, he tells us that not one answered it, and he was compelled to visit different sections of the State for this purpose.

In his preface he candidly confesses that he was among those who doubted the utility of analyzing soils; but experiment and observation have wrought a change in his views. The im-

provement of the soils is worthy the close attention of the practical farmer.

The whole work is amply illustrated by drawings and sections. Some of the plates are beautiful, especially the large ones illustrating the scenery of the different Districts. A large agricultural map adorns the volume. On the whole, the Professor is deserving the thanks of the public for his work; and, which would the more readily and abundantly be yielded him, a rich harvest, if it only could be published in such a form as the great public could get hold of it.—The Legislature could not do a better deed for the farmers of the land, than to direct Professor E. to publish an octavo edition, abridged somewhat, and also more popular, and place a copy in each school district library, and have a supply for all the farmers and others who might wish to add it to their libraries. R. P. Stevens.

Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept., 1847.

Wheat Crops increased by Amoniacal Manures.—On a space of ground cultivated in 1843, by Mr. J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, England, which had not been manured, the yield per acre was 16¼ bushels of wheat, and 1,116 lbs. of straw. This may be considered as the natural produce of the soil, subject only to the atmospheric influence of that particular season. The same space of ground was cultivated and manured for three consecutive years, with the following results:—

In 1844, the application of 560 lbs. of burnt bones and 220 lbs. of silicate of potash, produced 16 bushels of wheat and 1,112 lbs. of straw.

In 1845, 1¼ cwt. each, of sulphate and muriate of ammonia, produced 31¼ bushels of wheat and 4,226 lbs. of straw.

In 1846, 2 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia yielded 27¼ bushels of wheat and 2,244 lbs. of straw.

In another experiment, a quantity of farmyard manure was weighed into two portions, at the rate of 14 tons each per acre, one being burnt to ashes, and the other plowed into the soil; the product of the unburnt dung was 22 bushels of wheat and 1,476 lbs. of straw; and that of the ash, 16 bushels of wheat and 1,104 lbs. of straw.

Hence the absolute necessity of supplying nitrogen (the essential part of ammonia,) to enable the soil to produce more wheat than it could do in a natural state.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Extracts from the Farmers' Creed.—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing.

We believe that the best fertility of the soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence; without this, lime, marl, plaster, bones, and green manures will be of little use.—*Ib.*

Potato Rot.

Last year, in consequence of the dryness of the season, my potatoes ripened in August, and were dug and deposited in the cellar by the 1st of September. I found a few rotten ones at the time of digging, and a very few of them rotted afterwards. The weather was dry when they were dug, and they were kept dry in the cellar. The present season I planted the same spot of ground, and chiefly with the same kind of potatoes. Last year I spread ashes over a part of the ground before plowing, and put ashes in the hill at the time of planting the other part. This year I neither used ashes nor any other kind of manure. Owing to the early summer rains, the potatoes did not ripen this season till in September, and in consequence of wet weather and a multiplicity of business, although I commenced digging about the middle of September, I did not finish till this day, (Oct. 15th.) In the first that I dug I scarcely found a single rotten tuber. When about half done, I found several, and towards the close, still more. The different kinds of potatoes planted were, Mercers, Merinoes, Long Pink Eyes, and Early June potatoes. In regard to the several kinds, I think I have observed the following particulars: viz.

1st. That the Mercers seem most affected by the rot, the Pink Eyes next, the Merinos next, and the June potatoes least, or none at all.

2d. That the rot was evidently aggravated by the wet, the potatoes being left too long in the ground after being ripe, and the rains being frequent.

3d. That those tubers that lay nearest the surface were oftener affected than those below.—This I suppose to have been caused by the greater influence of the wet and cold upon them, in consequence of their great exposure.

If you think the above of any value, Mr. Editor, it is at your disposal. H.

Fairport, Oct. 15th, 1847.

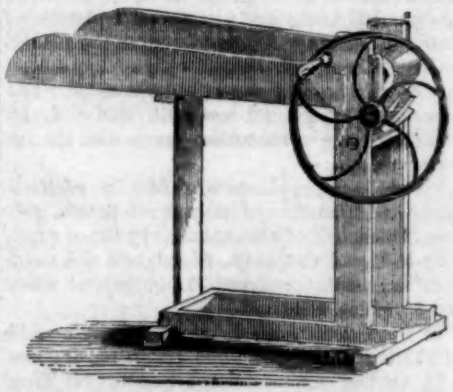
War on the Cotton Worm.—The Woodville (Miss.,) Republican records a very interesting circumstance in what follows. After saying, "We hear little or no complaint of the worm at present," that paper of a recent date, adds—"A little fly, called by some the 'ichneumon,' in consequence of similarity between its habits and those of the Egyptian animal, seems to have taken the worm and crysalis in hand, and devoured nearly all of them. This they do, we are told, by boring into the shell or crysalis and eating its contents. Myriads of the crysalis may be found in the cotton fields thus conditioned, and had it not been for this fact our cotton fields would doubtless have been destroyed before now. What a wise order of Providence, and what an impressive example of a trust in his dispensation!"

Our next Volume.

On the first (advertising) page of this number we publish a prospectus for the next volume of the Farmer. The reader will observe that the price of the paper is to remain the same as heretofore. When it was enlarged, in August, we contemplated changing the terms, at the end of the volume, from 50 to 75 cents for single copies, and from *three* to *four* shillings to clubs. But, although we have apprised many of our subscribers of the probable change, we have recently determined to publish the ensuing volume at the present terms. We believe that the paper will accomplish a greater amount of good —though we may realize no pecuniary profit from its publication. A very large subscription list will be necessary to pay its *actual expenses.* To enable us to meet these expenses we confidently rely upon *a large increase* of substantial friends and supporters. We believe that most of our subscribers will promptly renew their subscriptions, and trust that all who can consistently do so will lend their assistance to augment the circulation and usefulness of the Farmer.

In this connection we wish to return grateful acknowledgments to the many individuals, in various sections, who have essentially aided in extending the circulation of the Farmer. While we have labored for much less pecuniary recompense than we might easily obtain in other pursuits, we have been constantly cheered by words and tokens of encouragement from distant friends of Improvement—those who have done, and are doing, much to advance the Agricultural Interest in their various localities, by enhancing the usefulness of the Farmer and other similar publications. Without the aid of such friends—men of influence and benevolent motives and actions —the agricultural press would be comparatively powerless; but, seconded by their efforts, it is accomplishing a great and glorious work. True they are few in number; yet there is hardly a county from Maine to Texas in which you will not find earnest advocates of Improvement in Agriculture and kindred pursuits—"book farming," if you please. They are introducing agricultural publications to the notice and patronage of their friends and acquaintances, and by precept and example, endeavoring to raise the profession of Agriculture to its proper position. We rejoice that there are such men, all over the land, and bid them God-speed in their worthy and noble labors. Well conducted agricultural journals are now published at the North and South, East and West. Agricultural books are being multiplied—the *steam press* is preparing the way for the *steam plow.* Let these journals and books be generally distributed, and carefully perused by the Agriculturists of America, and the rays of intelligence and science will ere long take the place of ignorance and prejudice.

But we are digressing. We designed merely to state that the terms of the paper would remain unchanged—to thank our friends for former aid, and solicit a continuance of their influence in its behalf. We can promise that no exertion on our part shall be lacking, for we are determined to *deserve success.* We solicit no *patronage*, as such—but frankly ask every one who believes our paper to be *useful*, and calculated to benefit individuals and communities, to make it known to their neighbors and friends. There are thousands of farmers, in Western New York alone, who would readily subscribe for the Farmer, if solicited to do so by a friend or neighbor. Are we, then, asking too much in requesting our readers to form clubs of subscribers in their respective localities? We believe not, inasmuch as the benefit will be mutual. We leave the decision of the question to each of our friends—not doubting their response will be favorable to the advancement of the cause in which we are engaged. Let us all strive to "Teach one another."



Stevens' Spiral Straw Cutter.

This machine was introduced into this section last spring, from Boston. Persons who have used it for several months, assure us that it is an excellent article. It is a very perfect self-feeder. The knives are spiral, and firmly set in an iron arbor, cutting against a raw hide roller placed on the top. It cuts from one to one and a half inches long, according to the number of blades on the arbor. For sale at the Ag. Warehouse of Nott & Elliott, 23 Buffalo-st., Rochester.

Genesee County Fair.—An account of this Fair has been sent us by a friend at Batavia, but was received too late for insertion in this number. We shall endeavor to give it next month. Our correspondent says that "although it rained almost constantly, and the roads were very bad, the turn out was equal to that at any Fair ever held in the county."

McCormick's Virginia Reaper.

The editor of the Chicago Democrat, speaking of the wheat harvest in Illinois, says:—

"The difficulty in harvesting the present crop has been great on account of the inadequate number of Machines to be had for reaping.—About 200 of McCormick's Reapers have been disposed of here the present season, and yet the demand for them has much exceeded the supply. They are furnished at a cost of $120, and will cut from 12 to 20 acres of grain per day.

"We learn Mr. McCormick has associated with him Mr. Gray, of this city, in their manufacture, and that they have made arrangements to put up an establishment near the Lake House, when they will be enabled to fill all orders for them hereafter. These reapers are a great improvement upon the old cradle system, and no farmer should be without one."

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this number of the Farmer, that Mr. McCormick has contracted with Messrs. Fitch, Barry & Co., of Brockport, in this county, for the manufacture of 300 Reapers for the harvest of 1848. We hear favorable accounts of the operation of the Reaper, in Livingston and other counties, during the past harvest season.—Can any of our correspondents give definite information on the subject.

County of New York Cattle Show.—This was much better than we expected to see. The exhibition was held at Haerlem. There were many fine steers, and a few excellent blooded cows on the ground. In brood mares and colts there was not so good an exhibition as we expected from the proximity of the Long Island race course. At the Plowing Match a very exciting competition was had between a half dozen spadesmen. A Yankee took the premium away from his disappointed Irish competitors—spading faster, deeper, and better, in the opinion of the bystanders, than they.

The Wire Worm.—A subscriber at Clarkson, N. Y., inquires for information relative to exterminating the *Wire-worm*. Will some correspondent answer the inquiry through the Farmer?

The following plan for the destruction of wire-worms was communicated to the *British Farmer's Magazine*, by a practical English farmer, Mr. Tarrant. He cleans the infested field of all weeds and roots, and drills white mustard seed, keeping the land hoed, and by the end of the season finds the worms entirely gone.

Correction.—In an article headed "Experiment in Making Pork," published in our August number, (page 192,) one or two errors were made by the printer. In last line of first column, for "31st of October," read 13th of October; and in 21st line from the head of second column, for "corn and cob meal," read corn and *corn* meal.

Race's Self-regulating Parlor Stove.

This is decidedly a superior article in the stove line. We have one of them, and from experience in using it last winter, are satisfied that it combines more good qualities than any other parlor stove with which we are acquainted. The *regulator* (as will be seen in the engraving,) is placed upon the outside of the stove, and is consequently governed by the atmosphere of the room. The advantages of this stove over most others, are, that it requires but little fuel, and can be so regulated as to keep a room at any desired temperature. It is also a beautiful article, and generally much admired by the best critics—the ladies.

The economy in fuel, and even temperature obtained, must bring this stove into general use. It is manufactured and sold by Messrs. H. C. Silsby & Co., of Seneca Falls. It is for sale by J. E. Cheney, Exchange street, Rochester. We presume it can also be obtained in most other principal towns in Western New York.

Receipts at the State Fair.—It appears that we were in error last month, in stating that the receipts at the recent Fair at Saratoga were $700 less than the year previous—though our information was obtained from an officer of the Society. We learn from the Secretary, B. P. Johnson, Esq., that the receipts at Saratoga were $4,034 22—about $350 less than those of the previous year, at Auburn.

Enormous Pear.—Mons. Calle, of Brionne, France, has raised a cooking pear, which he has named the Belle Angevine. A specimen of this fruit welghed two pound and fifteen ounces avoirdupoise, was thirteen inches in circumference, and eight inches in height.

The Potato Rot is prevailing to a considerable extent, and causing much damage, in many sections of the country.

Premiums Awarded at the New York State Fair, 1847.

CATTLE.—Class I.—Durhams.

Bulls over 3 years old.—1. Bell & Morris, Westchester county, "Marius," $20—2. H. N. Cary, Marcy, "Oregon," $15—3. J. B. Packer, Charlton, "Tecumseh," Herd Book.

Two years old Bulls.—1. Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer co., "Young Meteor," $15—2. George Vail, Troy, "Buena Vista," $10.

Yearling Bulls.—1. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, "Beppo," $10—2. D. D. Campbell, Schenectady, $5.

Cows.—1. Geo. Vail, "Hilpa," $20—2. E. P. Prentice, "Charlotte," $15.

Two years old Heifers.—1. Z. B. Wakeman, "Sylvia" $15.

Yearling Heifers.—1. Geo. Olen, Schenectady, "Lilly," $10—2. D. D. Campbell, $5.—3. Jane T. Gould, Troy, "Jenny," Herd Book.

[In addition to the cash prizes mentioned, each of the above persons received a copy of the American Herd Book.]

Bull Calves.—1. Z. B. Wakeman, "Kirkleavington," $5—2. Geo. Vail, "Major," Washington's Letters.

Heifer Calves.—1. Geo. Vail, "Willy 4th," $5.—2. Geo. Vail, "Willy 3d," Wash. Letters.

Class II.—Herefords.

Bulls 3 years old.—G. Clarke, Otsego co., "Major," $20.
" 2 " E. Wells, Fulton co., "Fulton," $15.

Cows.—Edward Wells, "Adelaide," $20.

Class III.—Devons.

Bulls 3 years old.—Nelson Washburn, Butternuts, Otsego co,, "Baltimore," $20.

Bulls 1 and 2 years old.—1. S. A. Law, Meredith, Delaware co., "Rover," $15—2. Nelson Washburn, $10.

Bull Calves.—1. Nelson Washburn, $5—2. Nelson Washburn, Wash. Letters.

Cows.—1. Nelson Washburn, "Connecticut," $20—2. Same, "Baltimore," $15.

Heifer Calves.—1 & 2. Nelson Washburn, for his heifer calves, $5, and Wash. Letters.

Class IV.—Ayrshires.

Yearling Bulls.—1. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, "Dundee," $15.

Cows.—1. C. N. Bement, Albany, "Fairy," 5 years, $20—2. E. P. Prentice, "Ayr," 9 years, $15.

Heifers 2 years old.—1. E. P. Prentice, "Mida 1st," $15—2. C. N. Bement, "Maggie," $10.

Bull Calf.—C. N. Bement, "Rhoderick Dhu," $5.

Heifer Calf.—1. E. P. Prentice, "Mida 2d," $5.

Class V.—Cross and Native.

Cows 3 years old.—1. John Lee, Cambridge, Wash. co., $20—2. N. Washburn, $15—3. Phineas Fletcher, Saratoga Springs, $10.

Two years old Heifers.—1. C. N. Bement, $15—2. N. Washburn, $10—3. David Gillet, Butternuts, $5.

Yearling Heifers.—1. John Lee, Cambridge, Wash. co., $10—2. C. N. Bement, $5—3. Joshua Bliven, Saratoga Springs, "Fanny," Vol. Transactions.

Heifer Calves.—1. Joh Lee, $5—2. H. H. Lawrence, Saratoga Springs, Wash. Letters.

Bulls.—1. Maynard Deyoe, Saratoga Springs, Col. Tour. —2. Joseph Wood, Greenfield, Wash. Letters—3. Daniel Beers, Ballston. Transactions.

Working Oxen—best yoke.—1. Elon Sheldon, Sennet, Cayuga co., aged 4 and 5 years, $15—2. Pliny Gould, East Nassau, Rensselear co., 4 years old, $10—3. John Lee, pair twins, 5 years old, Transactions.

Three years old Steers.—1. Elon Sheldon, $10—David Gillet, $8—3. James S. Wadsworth, Geneseo, Livingston co., Transactions.

Best 10 yoke Steers.—1. James S. Wadsworth, $15.

Best 2 years old Steers.—1. Elon Sheldon, $10—2. Lewis E. Smith, Halfmoon, Saratoga co., $5—3. H. N. Cary, Marcy, Oneida co., Transactions.

Yearling Steers.—1. A. Gilbert, Hamilton, Madison co., $8—2. James P. Noxon, Stillwater, Saratoga co., $5.

Boys training pair 3 years old.—1. J. N. Adams, Butternuts, Colman's Tour.

Training 2 years old Steers.—1. Seth Whalen, Jr., West Milton, Saratoga co., Col. Tour.

Training pair yearling Steers.—1. A. S. Gilbert, Colman's Tour.

Milch Cows.—1. Ambrose Stevens, New York, Durham cow, "Grace," 6 years old, Diploma—2. E. P. Prentice, Durham cow, "Esterville," 5 years, Herd Book—3. H. N. Cary, Durham heifer "Rose," 3 years, Trans.—4. John Lee, native cow, Trans.; 5. H. H. Lawrence, Trans.; 6. Wm. Wolford, Albany, "Red Daisy," Trans.

FAT CATTLE.

1. Warren Halsey Trumansburgh, Tompkins co., $15—2. Edward Morrison, Sennet, Cayuga co., $10—3. John B. Holmes, Saratoga, Colman's Tour.

HORSES.—Class 1.—All work.

Stallions.—1. Joseph Milliman, Greenwich, Washington co., "Chief Justice," $15—2 Simeon Christie, Mayfield, Fulton co., "Young Dread," $10—3. Daniel A. Cornell, Pittstown, Rensselear co., "Peacock Diamond," Youatt on the Horse—4. Lorenzo M. Lown, Sand Lake, "Rockingham," Vol. Trans.

Mares.—1. J. B. Burnett, Syracuse, $15—2. Joseph Daniels, Greenfield, $10—3. Henry W. Dennis, Saratoga, Youatt,—4· Maynord Deyoe, Saratoga Springs, Trans.

Class II—*Draught Horses.*—1. Wm. Larman, Pittstown, Rensselear co., "French Emperor," $15.

Class III—*Blood Horses.*—1. Ed. Long, Cambridge, "Tornado," $15—2. Elias Ireland, "Alexander," $10—3. "Abm," Butler, Wayne co., "Young Mogadore," Youatt.

Three years old.—1. Simon Schermerhorn, Rotterdam, "Waxy," $10—2. S. R. Garrett, Ballston, "Highlander," $5—3. H. Bailey, Bethlehem, "Sampson," Youatt—4. D. Davis, Guilderland, "Rough and Ready," Trans.

Three years old Mares.—Harman Becker, Easton, "Lady Jane," $10.

Two years old.—Hiram Hall, Grafton, "Empire $8.

Ponies.—Four imported ponies, very finely trained, were exhibited by the sons of E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, and J. H. Prentice, New York. They were exercised by the lads with great skill and judgment, and the committee recommend a Diploma to each.

GELDINGS AND MATCHED HORSES.

Geldings.—1. Arden Merrill, Rome, gray geld., Diploma —2. P. M. Moriarity, Sar. Springs, gray, 6 years, Youatt.

Matched Horses.—1. Herod, Otis, Jordon, Onondaga co., bays, 7 years, $8 and Diploma—2. A. Freeman, Milton, Saratoga co., browns, 5 and 6 years old. $5—C. Gasper, Onondaga co., dark gray, 4 years old, Vol. Trans.—N. W. Moore, Sauquoit, Oneida co., black, 5 yrs. old, Trans.: L.G. Morris, Morrisiana, Westchester co., bays, 5 and 6, Trans. —D. R. McCarthy, New Baltimore, grays, 6 years old, Trans.—Lester Hungerford, Watertown, Jefferson co., brown, 4 years old, Trans.—Henry Vail, Troy, sorrels, 7 years old, Eclipse horses, Trans.

SHEEP.—Class I.—Long Wooled.

Best Buck.—1. L. J. Van Alstyne, Canajoharie, $10—2. E. H. Ireland, Watervliet, $5.

Best 5 Ewes.—1. Wm. Rathbone, jr., Springfield, $10.

Class II.—Middle Wooled.

Bucks.—Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer, $10—2. J. McD. McIntyre, $5—3. Z. B. Wakeman, Am. Shep.

Best Ewes.—1. Z. B. Wakeman, $10—2. do. $5—3. J. McD. McIntyre, Am. Shep.

Best 5 Lambs.—1. Z. B. Wakeman, $5.

Class III.—Merinos and their Grades.

Best Bucks.—1. Joseph Blakeslee, Salen Centre, Westchester co., $10—2. J. B. Holmes, Saratoga, $5—3. D. S. Curtis, Canaan, Columbia co., Am. Shep.

Best Ewes.—1. Jos. Blakeslee, $10—2. D. S. Curtis, $5.

Class IV.—Saxons and their Grades.

Best Bucks.—1. Joseph Haswell, Hooswick, Rensselear co., $5—2. W. Joslyn, Buskirk's Bridge, $5—3. Hiram Whitlock, North Salem, Am. Shep.

Best Ewes.—1. Wm. Joslyn, $5—2. J. L. Randall, and Sylvester Milliman, Clay, Onondaga co., $5—3. Joseph Haswell, Am. Shep.

FAT SHEEP.

1. Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer, $10—2. J. McD. McIntyre, Albany, Colman's Tour.—3. L. J. Van Alstyne, Canajohorie, Trans.

SWINE.

Large Breed.—Best Boar, 2 years old, Henry Holmes, Saratoga, $10—Best 1 year old boar, Berkshire, J. Pitney, Sar. Springs, $8—Best boar, 6 months and over, J. Pitney, $5.

Best sow, 2 years old, Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer, $10 —Best sow, 1 year old, Berkshire, James Stewart, Saratoga Springs, $8.

Small Breed.—Best sow, 2 years old, James Stewart, $10

—Best sow, 1 year old, J. Pitney, $3—Best lot of pigs, J. Pitney, $5—Second best, N. Mann, Saratoga co., Trans.

POULTRY.

Best lot of Dorking fowls, H. Vail, Troy, $2 and Am. Poulterer—Best lot of large fowls, J. T. Blanchard, Saratoga Springs, $2 and do.—Best pair of ducks, $2 and do.—Lot of Poland fowls, $2 and do.—Best and greatest variety of barnyard fowls, J. A. Brackett, $5 and do.

FOREIGN STOCK.

HORSES—*Best Stallions.*—1. D. & N. Hill, Bridgport, Vt., "Black Hawk," $15—2. Silas Hale, Royalton, Mass. Green Mountain Morgan, $10—3. S. C. Smith, Bloomsbury, N. J., "Top Gallant, jr." Youatt.

Brood Mares.—1. E. H. Morgan, Rutland,, Vt., $15—2. Calvin Blodgett, "Lady Burbank," $10—3. F. A. Wier, Walpole, "Lady Wildair," Youatt.

CATTLE.—A. H. Jerome, New Hartford, Conn., best yoke working oxen, Diploma.

SHEEP—Cotswold.—C.W. Reybold, Delaware, Diploma. Saxons—S. C. Scoville, Salisbury, Conn., Diploma. Merinos—Joseph Hinds, Brandon, Vt., Diploma.—J. N. Sawyer, Salisbury, N. H., 5 bucks and 5 ewes, Diploma—Jacob N. Blakesly, Conn., 1 buck, Diploma.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c.

PLOWS.—Minor Horton & Co., Peekskill Plow, $10 and Diploma.

Farm Implements, Wagons, Harrows, &c.—1. Silas Briggs, Ballston, lumber wagon, $10 and Diploma—2. Hollister, with 3 pair steel springs, Col. Tour.—3. John W. Sherman, market and spring wagon, new and ingenious construction, Trans.

Harrows.—Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer, $3.

Cultivators and Scarifiers.—Anthony Van Bergen, Coxsackie. $3.

Fanning Mill.—1. I. T. Grant, improvement on former mill exhibited, Silver Medal—2. J. E. Clapper, Trans.

Horse Power.—M. S. V. D. Cook, Pittstown, $5 and Diploma ; 2. A. & W. C. Wheeler, Chatam 4 corners, Trans.

Stalk and Straw Cutter.—Geo. Catchpole, $5 and Diploma ; 2. Byron Densmore, Trans.

Drill Barrows and Seed Planter.—H. L. Emery, Albany, $3 , Pennock's Seed and Grain Planter, certificate ; C. Masten, Patent Lever Drill and Grain and Seed Planter, Diploma and Trans.

Portable Grain Mills.—Chas. Ross, "Fitzgerald's Burr-Stone," Trans.

Smut Machine.—Leonard Smith, Troy, Trans.

Broadcast Sowing Machine.—Peter Gleason, Trans.

Corn Sheller and Separator.—Luther Tucker, Trans.

Root Cutter.—Luther Tucker, "Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's vegetable root cutter," Trans.

Hay Fork.—L. Bachellor, & Son, a very highly finished hay fork, Trans.

Mowing Machine.—F. Ketchum, Buffalo, Diploma.

Reaping Machine.—T. R. Hussey, Diploma.

Field Cultivator.—1. Doras Hinkston, South Barre, Orleans co., Diploma ; 2. Nathan Ide, Shelby do., Trans. ; 1. Alanson T. Odell, Royalton, Niagara co., Trans.

Seed Sower and Weeder.—Exhibited by Nondiah Moore, Chazy, N. Y., Diploma.

Corn and Cob Crushers.—Butterfield & Greenman, Utica, $5 and Diploma.

Flax and Hemp Dresser.—James Anderson, Louisville, Ky., $5 and Diploma.

Ox Cart.—G. B. Powell. Saratoga, $5.

Horse Rake.—Henry Warren, Troy, $5 and Diploma.

Ox Yoke.—1. Azor Monroe, Galway, Saratoga co., Diploma ; 2. Elon Sheldon, Sennett, Cayuga co., Trans.

Saddle.—Lyman J. Lloyd, Albany, Diploma.

Grain Cradles.—Myers & Bryan, Schaghticoke, Diploma ; I. T. Grant & Co., do., Diploma.

Six Manure Forks.—Luther Tucker, (Partridge's) Diploma.

Six Hand Rakes.—Luther Tucker, "Mayher & Co., N. Y.," Diploma.

Grass Scythes.—Hiram C. White, Albion, Orleans co., made by R. B. Dunn, Wayne, Maine, Diploma ; Six cradle scythes, Knickerbacker & Hurlbut, Saratoga Springs, Diploma.

Churn.—Nathan Parish, Rush. Monroe co., Diploma.

Portable Grain Mill and Bolter.—Charles Ross & Co., Broadway, N. Y., Diploma ; D. C. Duncomb, Rochester, Bradfield's patent bolter, Diploma.

Corn Cutter.—Seth Whalen, West Milton, Sar. co., Diploma.

Dog Power and Churn.—A. Burdick, Moreau, Sar. co., Diploma.

Two Hay Forks.—Deming & Hart, Farmington, Conn., of excellent workmanship and finish, Diploma.

Butter Firkins.—John Holbert, Chemung, Diploma ; W. Trap, jr., Ithaca, Diploma.

Cheese Press.—T. Burch & Co., Little Falls, (Kendall's patent,) certificate.

Best Collection of Agricultural Implements.—Luther Tucker, $10 and Diploma.

PLOWING MATCH.

1. Flavel Shattuck, Galway, $15 ; 2. John Smylie, West Galway, $12 ; 3. James McDougall, Argyle, Washington co., $10 ; 4. Howard Delano, Mottville, Col. Tour ; 5. John Newland, Wilton, Saratoga co., Trans. ; G. W. J. Bronson, Amsterdam, (special) Col. Tour.

Boy 18 years old.—George Wesley Steves, Milton, Sar. co., $10.

DAIRIES.

Butter.—O. C. Crocker, Union, Broome co., for the best lot in 30 days, 242 lbs., from 5 cows, from 13th June, $25 ; E. R. Evans, Marcy, Oneida co., for 2d best lot in 30 days, 216 lbs., from 11th August, $15 ; John Holbert, Chemung, for best 25 lbs., made in June, $10 ; O. C. Crocker, Union, 2d best, Col. Tour. ; Hamilton Morrison, Montgomery, Orange co., 3d best, Vol. Trans. ; B. A. Hall, New Lebanon, for best 50 lbs., made at any time, $15 ; O. C. Crocker, for 2d best, $10 ; Stephen C. Hays, Galway, Saratoga co., 3d best, Col. Tour ; John Holbert, Chemung, 4th best, Silver Medal.

CHEESE.—Wm. Keese, Ausable, Clinton co., for best 100 lbs., 1 year old and over, $15 ; T. Burch, Little Falls, Herkimer co., 2d best, $10 ; T. Burch, for best 100 lbs., less than 1 year old, $15 ; Wm. Keese, 2d best, $10 ; Henry Lincoln, Greenfield, Saratoga co., Silver Medal ; Newberry Bronson, Wyoming, 4th best, Wash. Letters ; Wm. Angels, Cobleskill, 5th best, Vol. Trans.

SUGAR.—H. Davenport, Copenhagen, for best 25 lbs., maple sugar, $10.

SILK.—Mrs. Lewis Wescott, Greenfield, Saratoga co., for best cocoons and silk sewings, $10 ; Mrs. S. J. Pierce, Burlington, Vt., for two white handkerchiefs and black long shawl, Diploma and Downing.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

George W. Henry, Martinsburg, Lewis co., for best woolen blanket, very superior, $5 ; Albert L. White, Rutland, Jefferson co., 2d best, $4 ; Mrs. B. R. Voorhees, Amsterdam, 3d best, $3 ; Wm. Wilson, West Milton, 4th best, Trans. Seth Whalen, 5th best, Trans. George W. Henry, Martinsburg, Lewis co., for best 10 yards flannel, $5 ; Mrs. L. D. Scoville, Monroe co., 2d best, $4 ; Wm. Dunning, Greenfield, Saratoga co., 3d best, $3 ; Nelson P. Jordan, Malta, for best 10 yards woolen cloth, $5 ; Mrs. B. R. Voorhees, Amsterdam, for best woolen carpet, $5 ; Stephen C. Hays, Galway, Saratoga co., 2d best, $4 ; Mrs. L. D. Scoville, Monroe co., 3d best, $3 ; Mrs. Benj. Russel, Saratoga co., for best hearth rug, $5 ; Joseph Wood, Greenfield, Saratoga co., 2d best, $4 , Mrs. L. D. Scoville, Monroe co., 3d best, $3 ; P. R. Waterbury, Saratoga Springs, 4th best, $2 ; B. A. Hall, 5th best, Trans. Mrs. Joseph Daniels, Greenfield, for best 10 yards linen cloth, $5 ; Mrs. Jane Harrell, Rensselear co., 2d best, $4 ; Mrs. L. D. Scoville, Monroe co., linen diaper $5 ; Ezra Westcot, Milton, Saratoga co., kersey, $3.

Rag Carpet.—1. Jacob Ambler, Saratoga Springs, $3 ; 2. J. Moulton, West Troy, $2 ; 3. Mrs. William Newcomb, Pittstown, Trans.

Carpet Coverlit (double.)—1. C. R. Nichols, Darien, Genesee co.. $4 ; 2. Joshua Bliven, Saratoga Springs, $3 ; 3. Miss. Delia A. Jones, Westmoreland, Oneida co., $2 ; 4. Joseph Wood, Greenfield, Trans.

Linen Stockings.—1. Mrs. B. R. Voorhees, Amsterdam, $2 ; 2. Mrs. Feliz Thomas, Trans.

Woolen Knit Stockings.—1. Mrs. B. R. Voorhees, $2 ; 2. —— Haskins, Stillwater, Trans. 3. Wm. Dunning, Greenfield, Trans. 4. Mrs. Esther Root, Saratoga Springs, (87 years of age,) $2 and Diploma.

Diplomas were awarded to Utica Mills for 5 pieces superfine broadcloth, (W. C. Churchell.)

Seneca woolen mills ; 4 pieces of cassimere, (Wm. Langworthy, agent.)

Palmer & Co., N. Y. handsome specimens tapestry.

Timothy Baily, Cohoes, very fine specimens of drawers and wrappers.

Scofield, Capron & Co., Walden, Orange co., two pieces superfine broadcloth from American wool.

Wool-grower's manufacturing Company of Little Falls, M. W. Priest, agent, two pieces broadcloth, made from native wool.

NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

Embroidery.—Miss Caroline Pierrepont, Troy, $3 and Silver Medal; 2. Miss Olivia Slocum, Troy, $3; James R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs, fire screen, $2; Charles Damarest, Rochester, bed quilt, $2; Miss R. W. Alleyn, Rochester, piano cover, $2; Mrs. Polly B. Westcott, of Greenfield, for two quilts, silk bead purse, and other articles, $3; Mrs. Wm. Dunning, of Greenfield, for linen table cloth and other articles, $2; Miss Helen Hodgeboom, Schodack, ottoman covers, $1; Mrs. B. R. Voorhees, Amsterdam, for a ingeniously wrought vest, from the listing of premium cloth presented Henry Clay, $1; To the same, for a large variety of articles of her own ingenuity and industry, $10 and Silver Medal; Mrs. James M. Andrews, Sar. Springs, for a boy's coat, $1; Mrs. D. Shepherd, Sar. Springs, for an infant's blanket, $1; Miss Amanda Ensign, Sar. Springs, watch case, $1; Miss Sarah M. Davison, Sar. Springs, worsted work, $1.

Quilts.—1. Mrs. John Cramer, 2d., Waterford, worked quilt, $2; 2. Miss Nancy A. Gregg, Waterford, worked quilt, $1.

Rundell and Leonard, Troy, specimen of needle work, and best made shirts, $5; Miss Jesena Bronson, Amsterdam, port-folio, and table cover, $2; Mrs. Sarah Churchill, New Lebanon, veil, $1; Mrs. Wasson, (77 years of age) counterpane, $2; Harvey Davis, child's knit coat, made by his daughter, $1; A. A. Lansingh, Albany, shirts, &c., $2; Miss Gould, Moreau, embroidery, $1; Miss Eliza Benedict, Ballston, fancy bed quilt, $2; Miss Legget, Sar. swansdown muff and tippett, $1; Miss Francis Ann Green, Mayfield, Fulton co., shell work box, $3; Miss Harriet Berry, Sar. Springs, cotton knit table spread, $2; Mrs. Eliza Whitford, Sar., embroidered lace veil, $2; Mrs. Washington Putnam, Sar. Springs, specimen needle work, $2; Miss C. A. Waterbury, Sar. Springs, embroidered hearth rug, $2; Mrs. Wm. Hill, album quilt, $1.

FLOWERS.

Professional List.—Greatest variety, James Wilson, of Albany, $5; Greatest variety dahlias, James Wilson, $5; Best 24 dahlias, James Wilson, $3; Greatest variety of roses, James Wilson, $5; Best 24 blooms, Thos. Ingram, $3; Greatest variety of verbenas, James Wilson, $3; Best 12 varieties of verbenas, Thos. Ingram, $2; Greatest variety German asters, Wm. Newcomb, $3; Greatest variety pansies, James Wilson, $3; Best 24 blooms, Thomas Ingram, $2.

Amateur List.—Greatest variety, Mrs. Washington Putnam, Silver Medal; Greatest variety dahlias, Wm. Newcomb, Silver Medal; Best 12 blooms, Miss E. Clarke, Sar. Springs, Horticulturist; Greatest variety roses, Mrs. E. C. Delavan, Ballston, Silver Medal; Best 6 phloxes, Dr. Herman Wendel, Albany, Horticulurist; Best Seedling phloxes, Dr. Herman Wendell, Wash. Letters. Best 12 verbenas, Dr. Herman Wendall, Horticulturist; Best 12 Seedlings, Dr. Herman Wendell, Horticulturist; Greatest variety German asters, Mrs. Newcomb, Horticulturist; Greatest varety pansies, Mrs. Truman Mabbitt, Halfmoon, Horticulturist.

General List.—Best collection greenhouse plants, Mrs. J. Ford, Sar. Springs, Silver Medal; Best floral design, J. Dingwall, Albany, Silver Medal; Best ornament, Mrs. T. Mabbett, Silver Medal; 2d best, James Wilson, Albany, Col. Tour; 3d best, Mathias Tillman, (gardiner to Dr. Wendell,) Horticulturist; Best flat hand bouquet, James Wilson, Albany, Horticulturist; 2d best, T. Ingram, Sar. Springs, Wash. Letters; 3d best, Miss Sarah M. Davison, Sar. Springs, Downing; Best round bouquet, James Wilson, Albany, Horticulurist; 2d best, T. Ingram, Saratoga Springs, Downing; 3d best, Mrs. Dr. J. Clarke, Saratoga Springs, Downing.

FRUIT.

Apples.—E. C. Frost, Catherines, Chemung co., for Dowse apple for cooking and winter use, worthy of further attention; Holland pippin variety of fall apples; Riley apple, of the fall pippin variety, worthy of note; requested for future exhibition, Diploma; Wilson, Thorburn & Teller, 18 varieties, (9 approved); Truman Mabbett, 4 varieties early apples—"Early Harvest," "Yellow Bough," "Strawberry," Downing; H. N. Langworthy, Rochester, 4 varieties; Henry Vail, Troy, 27 varieties, 23 approved; 2d premium, $5 and Downing; J. W. P. Allen, Oswego, 5 varieties, all approved, Downing; J. L. Randall, Lysander, 31 varieties, 19 approved, Downing.

Pears.—1. C. Reagles & Son, Schenectady, largest and best variety, Downing, colored plates; 2. Dr. H. Wendall, $5 and Downing; 3. Wilson, Thorburn & Teller, Trans. Best collection Autumn pears, J. W. P. Allen, Oswego, $5 and Downing; J. W. P. Allen, exhibited a remarkable fine specimen of a limb of Oswego Beurre, loaded with fruit, styled by the committee "Seedling No. 1," commended to special notice, and to which they award a Diploma; Prof. Ives, New Haven, Conn., presented a small seedling early autumn pear of high flavor, Downing; L. Prevost, Astoria Nursery, for a splendid specimen of Duchess d'Angouleme, grown on quince stock, Diploma; Isaac Rapalje, Astoria, presented fine specimens of the Rapalje Seedling, a new pear, which on the sea coast may prove a substitute for the White Doyenne, Downing; H. N. Langworthy, by J. Alleyn, of Rochester, fine specimens of Onondaga pears, Diploma.

Peaches.—Best 12, A. Snyder, Kinderhook, $2 and Downing; 2d 12, Enoch H. Rosekrans, Glens Falls, Downing; Best Seedling variety, Oliver Phelps, Canandaigua, large yellow cling, $3 and Downing; James Mills, Poughkeepsie, beautiful specimen pine apple cling, extraordinary size and flavor, Diploma; Prof. A. H. Stevens, N. Y., presented several large and beautiful specimens of the N. Y., white cling stone, grown in his garden at Astoria, Downing; Jerry Wariner, Springfield, Mass., fine specimen Seedling peaches, from a tree 3 years old, by J. Stafford, Diploma; E. P. Prentice, Mt. Hope, 12 fine specimens of Bergen's yellow, Diploma; H. N. Langworthy, by J. Alleyn, Rochester, fine specimens of Royal Kensington, and yellow melacoton, Diploma.

PLUMS—*Best collection.*—1. S. C. Groot, Schenectady, 25 varieties. $5 and Downing; 2. H. Wendell, Albany, 20 varieties, $5 and Downing.

Best six varieties.—1. S. C. Groot, $3 and Thomas' Fruit Cult. 2. Dr. Wendell, $1 and Thomas' Fruit Cult.; Abel Whipple, Lansingburgh, for best Seedling, known as Locofoco, $5 and Downing; S. C. Groot, for best 12 plums, $1 and Thomas' Fruit Cult.

NECTARINES AND APRICOTS—*Best and greatest variety.*—1. H. Snyder, Kinderhook, $3 and Downing; 2. Dr. Wendell, $2 and Thomas' Fruit Cult. Col. Young, of Ballston, presented some specimens of nectarines produced from the peach stone.

Quinces.—1. Best 12 of any variety. Dr. R. T. Underhill, Croton Point, $3 and Downing; 2. Robert McDonnell, Greenfield, Saratoga co., $2 and Downing.

Grapes.—1. Best and most extensive collection of native, Daniel Ayres, Amsterdam, $5 and Downing; 2. J. C. Hubbell, Chasy, Clinton co., $2 and Downing; 1. Best dish native, R. T. Underhill, Croton Point, Thomas' Fruit Cult, and Diploma; 2. Wm. C. Sage, foreign and native, Downing; Col. Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston, sent a box containing bunches of eight varieties of foreign grapes, extraordinary fine specimens, grown under glass in his garden at Brighton—sorts, Nice, two varieties, St. Peters, Black Hamburgh, White Frontignac, West St. Peters, Grizly Frontignac, White Muscat, Muscat of Alexandria; also some beautiful Nectarines of remarkable flavor and growth, produced under glass, Boston, Red Roman, and Norrington. Diploma and a letter of thanks.

Special commendation to Mrs. Voorhees, of Amsterdam, for a bottle of choice gooseberry wine, of her own manufacture.

To John H. Waring, for best peck cranberries, (superior specimen,) $5.

VEGETABLES.—To N. H. Waterbury, Sar. Springs, for 12 best ears seed corn, $1; 1. Best ½ peck table potatoes, C. R. Nichols, Darien, Genesee co., $1; 2. H. Morrison, Montgomery, Orange co., $1; Greatest and best variety of Seedling potatoes, Rev. N. S. Smith, Buffalo, (30 varieties,) $10; Thomas Cody, Saratoga Springs, for 3 best heads of cabbage, $1; N. H. Waterbury, for best 12 carrots, $1; N. H. Waterbury, for best 3 squashes, $1; Truman Mabbitt, for best 12 tomatoes, $1; Thomas Cody, for best 3 egg plants, $1; C. Schuyler, Ballston, Spa., 2d best 12 ears seed corn, Trans. C. Schuyler, for best 12 onions, $1; A. J. Parker, Sar. Springs, for Lima beans, $1.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.—Wm. E. McMaster, New-York, "May Queen," $5 and Diploma; No. 335. Landscape, water colors, $5; Ambrose Stevens, animal portraits, horse and cow, $10 and Diploma; Miss A. M. Hill, Canton Village, Onondaga co., drawing in pencil $5; Miss Martha Wheeler, Sar. Springs, drawing, $5; The committee noticed with approbation several portraits by N. Cook, of Sar. Springs, among which were excellent likenesses of Judge Willard, Judge Marvin, and O. M. Coleman.

STOVES—*For wood fire.*—1. Theophilus Smith, Galway, "American Reverse draft," Diploma; 2. Elisha Walter, Syracuse, "Rough and Ready," Silver Medal.

For Coal Fire—1.——— Wilson, Mechanicsville, Diploma; 2. Anthony Davy & Co., Troy, "Washington air tight," Silver Medal.

Parlor Stoves.—A. T. Dunham, West Troy, "Trojan parlor stoves," Diploma; 2. Vail & Warren, "Sar., air tight," Silver Medal; Anthony Davy & Co., Troy, for Summer baker, Diploma; L. Morse, Athol, Mass., stove for burning sawdust, &c., Trans. Buck's patent hot air cooking stove was exhibited, and entitled to commendation heretofore given.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

[The committee on Discretionaty Premiums reported only in part, and intend to submit an additional report to the Executive Committee of the State Society.]

C. N. Bement, Albany, osier willow, $5.

Mathias P. Coons, Lansingburgh, for six specimens of hurdle fence, Silver Medal.

J. L. Gatchel, Elkton, Maryland, for hydraulic ram, Gold Medal.

W. Wheeler, Rockford, Illinois, for "Chandler's mortising and tenoning machine;" $5.

Beautiful models of Bee Hives exhibited by Oliver Reynolds, Monroe co.

Joseph C. Rich, Penfield, Monroe co., Washing Machine, Trans.

Gustavus White, Middle Centre, Otsego co., Potato Washer, Trans.

S. Morrison, Granville, Spinning Wheel and Reel, Trans.

J. Ball & Co., indestructible water pipe, Diploma.

Henry Brackett, Wilton, Saratoga co., well curb, Trans.

L. G. Hoffman, Albany, Egg Hatching Machine in operation on the ground, Diploma.

R. Pomeroy, Pittsfield, Mass., for improved mail axels, Silver Medal.

Augustus Thayer, for combination pump, Silver Medal.

James H. Kelley, Rochester, cigars and tobacco, Silver Medal and Diploma.

John Lock, 31 Ann st., N. Y., shower bath, Silver Medal.

Lewis E. Close, of Sar., Springs, a lad of 12 years of age, for a handsome and ingenious small bedstead, manufactured by himself, Silver Medal. The committee give this premium with much pleasure, to encourage industry and ingenuity in youth.

Thomas Peck, improved door spring, Silver Medal.

Wm. Bushnell, Rochester, case surgical instruments, fine finish, Silver Medal.

J. Orville Olds, deaf and dumb Institute N. Y., elements of chirography, Wash. Letters.

A. Meneely, West Troy, three church bells, Certificate.

Alfred Cross, Saratoga Springs, dress coat, pantaloons and vest, Wash. Letters.

Thomas Davies, Utica, miniature steamboat, in operation at Fair—a very ingenious and beautiful article, Wash. Letters.

Diplomas were awarded to L. J. Lloyd, Albany, for one set of double and single harness, and one Russet leather travelling trunk; R. T. Norgrove, Albany, for elegant wrought carpet bags and satchels, saddle and trunk; James Henry, jr., an educational chart; F. P. Burns, Albany, piano; James Goold & Co., Albany, sleigh and wagon; W. W. Bryan & Co., Rochester, cooper's tools; William Trapp, jr., Ithaca, stave and barrel machine; Rogers & Oakley, Albany, water proof cloth; Leonard & Bunker, Troy, a Prince Albert buggy, very neat workmanship; Albany Argillo Works, glass ware and argillo door knobs, very superior; Francis C. Young, Painted Post, Steuben co., Munsell's patent boring machine for wagon hubs; Cornelius Oakley, N. Y., for pure Turkey tobacco of the kind used in Turkey for smoking; W. Haworth, N. Y., collar stuffing and shaping machine; F. W. Wood, 67 Frankfort st., N. Y., and 173 River st., Troy, for superior leather beltings; W. S. Segare, Utica, window springs; David Mundell, 116 Fulton st., Brooklyn, pair gentleman's boots; Mrs. G. Anderson, Broadway, Albany, a splendid assortment of confectionary and cake; Edward Owens, Albany, surgical and dentist's instruments, and other articles, very superior; Philander Salmon, Reading Conn., Wood's patent shingle machine; Parker & Cooke, Albany, exhibited a suit of clothes of most excellent workmanship and finish; Benjamin Bruff, Rochester, model sash fastener, a very useful invention; Troy Rolling Mill Co., railroad iron; L. E. Field, Moscow, Livingston co., metalic spoke suspension carriage wheel; B. W. Franklin, Little Falls, gold pens; Frothingham & Co., Albany, hats, caps, &c.; Flagler, Baker & Co., for portable forge and bellows.

Vols. of Transactions of the Society, were awarded to John Hemstead, Sandy Hill, blacksmith's vice; James Wilkinson, Saratoga co., harness stirrups &c.; Barton & Fenn, Troy, fancy soaps; Connoly & McCormick, Sar., Springs, pair boots; Whipple & Co. Sar., Springs, grave stone; J. Hodgman, Sar., Springs, screw plate; Nathan Bixley, New York, gumelastic maps, &c.; H. P. Hall, Sar., Springs, Daguerrotype; Cromwell & Co., Mechanicsville, crockery; Isaac Spalding, Sar., Springs, bass viol; J. H. Welcome, New York, Diamond cement; Thompson & Howland, Cayuga co., barrel of Cayuga plaster; John Harrison, Stillwater, door knobs, &c., T. Lawrence, Sar., Springs, garden and fire engine; Wm. Platt, Waterford, universal chuck; Dr. E. Platt, New York, patent metalic India rubber valve, breast pump, &c.; S. Benson, apple paring machine; Anable & Smith, Albany, superior leather; Thomas Ling, Saratoga, fire engine.

Commended.—A lot of Military Trimmings, very beautifully got up, and are worthy of commendation for their execution, L. T. Boland & Co., Albany.

Some beautiful sawed lumber, exhibited by Mr. Frecman.

A splendid carriage and harness were exhibited by Le Grand Smith, of Albany, much admired.

John Williams, of Rochester, exhibited two barrels flour of the well known and highly prized Whitney brand, remarkably good.

Whitney Putnam, Rochester, 1 barrel flour from the city mills, very good.

WHEAT, oats, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, hay and tobacco, are raised in every State and Territory in the Union.

SALTING MEAT.—The sooner meat is salted after being killed the better, as it then possesses considerable absorbent power, which it gradually loses by age, and when it once becomes putrid it can never be salted at all. One of the best modes of curing is, to rub the meat well with a mixture of common rock-salt 2 lbs.; saltpetre 2 oz.; and moist sugar 1 oz., till every crevice is thoroughly penetrated, after which it should be set aside till the next day, when it should be covered with fresh salt in such parts as have been most exposed. It may then be advantageously placed in a proper vessel and subjected to pressure, adding a little more salt as may be necessary, and turning it daily till sufficiently cured.

When the brine, as it forms, is allowed to drain from the meat, the process is called *dry-salting;* but when, on the contrary, it is allowed to remain on it, the mode is called *wet-salted.* On a small scale, the latter is most conveniently performed by rubbing the meat with salt, &c., as above directed; and after it has lain a few hours, putting it into a pickle formed by dissolving 4 lbs. of rock-salt, ¼ lb. of sugar, and 2 oz. of saltpetre in 2 gallons of water. This pickling liquor becomes weaker by use, and should therefore be occasionally boiled down a little and skimmed, adding, at the same time, more of the dried ingredients.—*Agriculturist.*

MEASURE OF HAY.—The *Massachusetts Plowman* gives the following relative to estimating the weight of hay by the space it occupies.

"Six hundred cubic feet have been sold here for a ton—that is, a mow ten feet by ten broad, and six feet high—equal to 600 cubic or solid feet. Perhaps this bulk would be necessary to make a ton of red top or herd grass in case no pressure of any kind is applied over it. Clover would lie tighter.

But in broad and deep bays.—say 20 feet by 30, and twenty feet in depth, the pressure is immense, and 500 cubic feeet would make a full ton. Some estimate that 400 feet will do it, but they think the pressure in such a mow is equal to that of the common screws used for pressing.

Twenty times thirty equal six hundred, and one foot in depth would at this rate make a ton —600 cubic feet. But if 400 feet are sufficient, then eight inches in depth in such a mow would amount to a ton. By repeated measurements and weighings we could judge pretty nearly by measure alone."

PRESERVING CABBAGES.—There are several good ways of keeping cabbages during winter by burying them out of doors. The difficulty is, it is hard to get at them during winter, without damage to those left. The following plan appears to avoid this difficulty: Cut the head from the stump, and pack closely in a cask, taking care to fill up all the vacancies with chaff or bran, and keep in a dry cellar.

Epidemic among Horses.

[The following article, written by one of our correspondents, we copy from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.—Ed.]

In this section (the western part of Ontario and eastern part of Livingston counties, N. Y.,) there is at present prevailing an epidemic among horses; an account of which I have thought might be of interest to some of the readers of your valuable journal.

During the past winter and spring an epidemic erysipelas has been prevailing, and still prevails, among the human species; and some time in March it was first observed, by the writer of this article, that many of the horses he met on the road were frequently snorting and oftentimes coughing; and this, too, when the condition of the animal would not lead one to infer it was diseased with the glanders, colt distemper, or even a common cold. The latter part of April my own favorite horse commenced snorting—a short, rough, spiteful, irritated snort—as if some insect, or offensive particle of dust, was highly irritating the nares, and he was endeavoring, partly in anger, to dislodge it from the mucous membrane. It increased, and in a few days I was led to make a careful examination of his morbid mucous membranes, and compare his case with some eighty or a hundred others.

Diagnosis.—The mucous membrane of the nares bright red, like scarlet, with numerous minute, dark-red points. The blood vessels highly injected. In slight cases, thin ichorous matter covered the whole membrane, and in snorting was blown out, in a shower of fine mist, perhaps full in the face of the examiner. In bad cases, patches of aphthæ, or ulcerations, could be seen, with pus trickling down from the higher portion of the nares. At the angles of the jaws, the cervical glands swollen and enlarged, and sometimes indurated. The tongue pale, cold, and smooth. Appetite poor, or very variable. Pulse 60 to 95, hard, wiry, and demanding venesection. Ears cold, also heels and ankles. Eyes heavy and sunken. In bad cases, the pulse would be full and hard, the hair rough and staring, and the mane and tail easily starting from the root. The glands of the neck very much enlarged. A short, frequent, and uneasy cough, with scanty expectoration, or discharge from the nose. In almost all of these cases, death was the finale; oftentimes very speedy, from exposure to damp atmosphere or a change of temperature. I presume, within the circle of a few towns, I have heard of more than thirty deaths. Ten were out of one lot of western horses. There were no symptoms of its being contagious—at least I know of none.

Treatment.—"Horse doctoring," as usually practised, is so much like quackery, if not essential quackery, that one is hardly free to speak of it. I shall only refer to a few cases, under my own care. In one very bad case, where I judged that the mucous membrane of the lungs was affected, I bled very freely, and the blood drawn was in a highly inflammatory condition, as indicated by the buff coat. Gave saline cathartics, with antimony. The latter was continued for a number of days in small doses. This treatment was successful. In another, where there was a congestion of the liver, calomel with antimony was exhibited, and the latter continued until the highly injected state of the mucous tissue of the nares had subsided. In very mild cases, a warm stable, short diet, and nitre and antimony in the water drank, were sufficient. In cases of swollen glands a liniment of sweet oil, six ounces; oil vitriol, two ounces; spirits turpentine, eight ounces; was used for discussing the tumors. The heroic remedy, as in all cases of inflammation of the horse, was bleeding. Not one horse has died where this was used promptly and decidedly.

It is a point of interest to the philosophical pathologist, how far the epidemics of the "lords of creation" extend to the inferior orders of animals. In the epidemic just described, no one who has seen the epidemic prevailing among the human species, will at all doubt that there is an "identity of unity" in the two. I have in remembrance an epidemic bilious pneumonia, which prevailed in my ride in the winter and spring of 1813, which extended to horses, and destroyed twelve in my own neighborhood. My beautiful horse died of gangrene. In the epidemic fevers of 1838, of the western country, hogs and dogs, as well as horned cattle and horses, were affected, not only with the fevers, but the sequelæ of them, in diseased livers, enlarged spleens, dropsies, marasmus, and broken-down constitutions.

Equus.

E. Bloomfield, N. Y., July, 1847.

A Life Preserver for Thrashers.—Tear a piece off the finest sponge, enough to cover the mouth and nostrails, hollow it out so as to fit closely; tack a tape string around the outside, long enough to tie over the top of the head; soak the sponge in soft water and squeeze the water out with the hand, and when ready to commence work, tie it on tightly and evenly, so as to cover the mouth and nostrails completely. You can breathe and talk through the sponge almost as freely as without it—and you can thrash where the dust from the machine rises like a dense fog around the head, and the lungs will be as free from harm as if you were hoeing corn. I have thrashed with a machine for the past four years, and always suffered much from the dust inhaled into the lungs, until last year, when I tried the sponge; and I can truly say it has been a life preserver to me.—*Correspondent of Ohio Cultivator.*

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

Horticultural Hints for November.

THE most important matters in the Garden and Orchard, that demand attention this month, are *the preparations for winter.*

Transplanting hardy trees, shrubs, and plants may be continued during the first week or two, or as long as the weather is mild. But in cold, exposed situations we would advise laying in the trees by the roots, in a slanting, nearly horizontal position, in dry soil and a sheltered situation —and planting them out as early in spring as practicable. This will avoid the risk of winter killing.

Fall planted trees should, in all cases, be secured against being blown around by the winds, either by throwing up the earth in a mound around the base, as we have illustrated in previous numbers of the Farmer, or by tying up to stakes. A covering of six inches deep of litter or manure is serviceable around the roots of trees during winter. If spread on now it can be forked or spaded in among the roots in spring, and will improve next summer's growth.

Clean all long grass and rubbish from around your orchard fences; this will, in a great measure, save your trees from being girdled by mice. Throwing up the earth around trees, a foot high or so, prevents mice from attacking them, and is no way injurious to the tree. It is easily levelled down in spring.

Hardy Bulbous Roots, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lillies, Crown Imperials, &c., &c., may yet be planted, and will bloom finely next spring. The beds should be covered with six inches or so of leaves or straw. Hyacinths soon degenerate in our gardens. Where a fine show of these sweet and beautiful spring flowers is desired, fresh imported bulbs from Holland should be procured. A lady lately observed to us that she did not care for Crocus, "because they bloomed so early!" That is their greatest merit. They are always the welcome harbingers of spring.

Raspberries were so severely winter killed last season that the crop was an entire failure throughout a great portion of the country last summer. Those who took the precaution to protect their plants, had as good a crop as usual. We hope this winter will find Raspberry beds well dressed and protected. All the suckers should now be taken up, leaving in a hill about three of the strongest canes; these should be tied *loosely* to a stake and covered with a sheathing of straw—or they may be laid down, and covered with leaves or branches of evergreens.

Strawberry beds should be dressed, (cutting off runners and old decayed leaves,) and protected with a few inches deep of leaves from the woods, or straw when easier obtained. Manure is not good on the tops of the plants, as it is apt to rot them.

Asparagus beds should now be covered with three inches deep of well rotted, rich manure—to be spaded or forked down in the spring dressing.

Grape vines.—Foreign varieties, such as Black Hamburgh, Sweet Water, Chasselas, Muscats, &c., grown in the open ground, should now be taken down from the wall or trellis, and covered with straw or earth. Old vines that may be difficult to bend down may be protected with thick matts or branches of evergreens tied against them.

All half hardy or tender shrubs, Roses, &c., should receive timely protection. Climbing shrubs and Roses, should be taken down from the arbor or trellis—the tops tied together and covered with leaves or straw. Upright plants can be easily thatched with straw by putting down a stake by them to keep them stiff.

Tender Herbaceous Plants or Bulbs may be easily protected by cutting away the old flower stems, and placing an inverted sod over them.

Carnations can be protected, where there are only a few plants, by putting a small glass box, or anything of that sort over them, and uncovering them occasionally on fine days during winter. Where the collection amounts to two or three dozen plants, a small hot bed frame or a similar frame should be taken, placed on a dry spot, and the Carnations transplanted into it.—Manure can be thrown around the frame outside, and the top covered with boards or sashes and matts, or straw. Uncover occasionally in mild weather, during the middle of the day, and they will winter finely. *Monthly Roses* will winter better in such a frame than in a green house or parlor. All the fine Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Bengal, &c., can be wintered in this manner.

Do not forget to gather and secure, in season, your Winter Cabbages, Celery, Squashes, Beets, Parsnips, and other culinaries; clean up manure; trench and ridge up the vegetable garden, to prepare it for early spring crops. Work of this sort should all be done now.

New vegetable and flower gardens should be

laid out, and garden and carriage walks graded and improved. Spring brings with it so many labors that many are forgotten or cannot be attended to.

If you wish to transplant some large specimens of forest trees to your grounds or avenues, select them now now, and dig a deep trench around the ends of the roots before the earth freezes, so that you can take them up in winter with all the earth about the roots in a frozen state. Large evergreens may be transplanted in this way, that will not succeed otherwise.

Horticultural Exhibition of Genesee Valley Society.

We intended to give at this time somewhat of a detailed account of this exhibition, but as we were absent on the occasion and depended on the reports of the committees, and finding little in these beyond the announcement of the premiums, we think they would be of little use or interest to many of our readers. We extract from them the following items:

L. Wetherell, Esq., carried off the first premium for *Native Flowers*, having presented 150 species. The premium is "*Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom*," worth $8—a treasure of a book for the botanist.

Mrs. S. G. Crane was awarded the first premium of $15, for the best display of *Annual Flowers* during the season, having presented 139 species correctly named. Mrs. E. K. Blyth the second premium, $10—53 varieties. Miss Hooker presented 45 varieties. Mrs. L. C. Fitch 31 species, exclusive of *varieties*. Miss L. J. Whitney, 142 varieties, not named. Mrs. J. W. Bissell, 136 varieties; and Mrs. Geo. Ellwanger 173 varieties. The two latter ladies come under the class of *Nurserymen*, (so says the report,) and consequently could not come in for premiums. That was too bad.

Dahlias.—The display was fine. We are glad to see more attention paid to this magnificent flower. The past season has been more propitious for them, here, than any previous one we remember. The thoroughfares of our city have been really gay with them all the autumn up to the 15th of October. The report says:

Mrs. John Williams presented thirty varieties of dahlias, all of the choicest varieties, which were so arranged as to call forth the admiration of all who examined them. We doubt whether there was ever a finer display of this beautiful flower in Western New York, and the collection did much toward giving character to the Fair.

Mrs. Lewis exhibited thirty varieties of dahlias, all very fine, but her collection lacked a few of recent introduction, which were included in Mrs. Williams' collection, but they were tastefully arranged and did honor to the donor.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry presented seventy-two most splendid varieties of dahlias, including all the leading varieties, many of which surpassed in richness of color any ever before exhibited at our previous meetings. They also presented a large assortment of roses, all of the choicest varieties. We were not furnished with the number, or their names, which was perhaps owing to the short time allowed to the committee for their examination.

Wm. King presented thirty-three varieties of dahlias, which was one of the choicest collections at the Fair. His collection of dahlias, and his floral ornaments, were much admired. There are few of our florists who cultivate with more taste than Mr. King. Mrs. King presented some fine boquets and cut flowers, many of which were very beautiful.

Miss S. Shaw presented five boquets of cut flowers, tastefully arranged.

A *discretionary* premium of $15 was awarded to Miss L. J. Whitney for the best display of flowers without list. Very liberal, indeed—a proof that our society is determined to encourage floricultural taste.

The committee on Vegetables report only the names of the successful competitors—not the names of the varieties to which they gave the preference; we wish they had given this in particular.

The Fruit committee report the following premiums:

Apples.—Greatest variety and best grown, H. Hooker; 2d, S. Briggs; 3d, W. Shepard.

Best Fall Apple, the St. Lawrence, H. N. Langworthy; 2d best Fall Apple, the Hawley, M. B. Seward.

Pears.—1st premium, L. A. Ward; 2d, S. Briggs. Best Fall Pear, the Onondaga, H. N. Langworthy.

Peaches.—1st premium, H. N. Langworthy; 2d, W. Shepard.

Grapes.—Greatest number of varieties, R. C. Brown; Best dozen bunches, T. B. Hamilton; Best single bunch Mrs. Mathies; 2d best single bunch, G. W Currier.

Quinces.—Best dozen, P. Kearney.

Watermelons.—Best, Imperial, J. Donallan; 2d best, Spanish, H. N. Langworthy.

Muskmelons.—Best, J. Donallan.

Nurserymen.—Best display of Apples, Pears and Peaches, Ellwanger & Barry, a Diploma.

The Dyer Apple, presented by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, merited more attention than most of the Autumn Apples, being a variety lately introduced here, certainly equal to any Autumn Apple in fine flavor and richness, and superior to most of the Apples presented.

S. Moulson,
S. Miller,
J. W. Bissell,
} Committee.

Richard's Beurre Pear.—Not long ago a *new pear* by this name was noticed in the *Horticulturist* and *Hovey's Magazine*, and the descriptions were so glowing that pear growers all over the country were writing to Western New York for trees or scions of it. Now that same "*Richard's Beurre*" proves to be the old "Summer Bonchretien" and nothing else—one of the most common and well known varieties in America! There is scarcely a garden in this county where it is not to be found. We saw many trees the past season, through Mendon and Bloomfield, with 20 or thirty bushels of fair fine fruit on each.

Early Budding.—In a former communication I stated that, in consequence of budding early, I had succeeded better than formerly. I now perceive that, although the buds appeared to "take well," yet the growth of the trees since appears to have absorbed some of them, while others seem to have "grown out," so as to sit upon the surface of the bark, so that it is very doubtful whether they will ever start. They appear not to have been sufficiently matured.

Fairport, Sept. 1847. H.

Starting Buds too Soon.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Genesee Farmer thinks he has made a discovery, by the accidental breaking off of the stock just above the inserted bud, which caused the bud to grow immediately. He will probably discover next spring that the winter has totally killed the shoot, if it is a peach, apricot or nectarine; and by the end of another summer, that he has gained nothing in growth, if hardy like the apple, a few inches growth this year, rather stunting than accelerating the growth.—*Horticulturist.*

THE above refers to an "Experiment in Budding," by our Fairport correspondent "H.," to which we should have appended a note, had we seen it before it was published.

As a general thing it is not well to have buds of fruit trees start the same season they are inserted, as the shoots made are necessarily weak and immature when winter comes on them—though we have seen Pears this season that were budded early cut back as soon as the union was perfect, and in August they had grown a foot; and being a rare variety it was intended to make saleable trees of them by Autumn. This was at Oswego. Roses may be cut back as soon as the buds have taken; if budded in June they will make fine plants the same season—and if monthly or perpetual varieties, will produce a good bloom in autumn. Buds of climbing Roses frequently grow five or six feet the same season they are inserted.

Early Joe Apple.

JOHN J. THOMAS speaks of the Early Joe Apple, in the October number of the *Cultivator*, as follows:

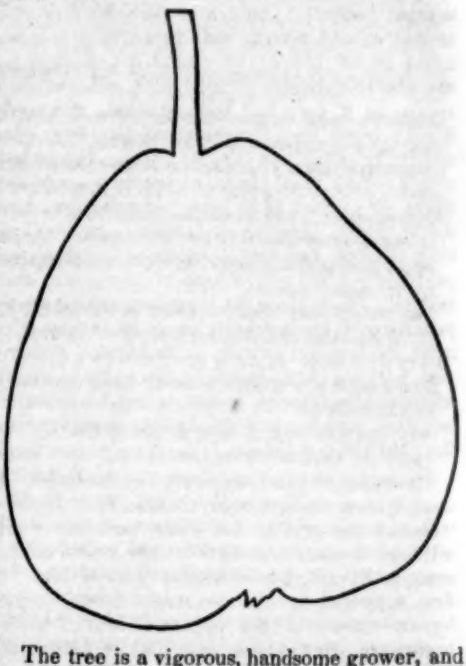
From four years acquaintance with this new and eminently productive summer variety, we have deliberately come to the conclusion, that when in perfect eating order, it is decidedly the most perfect and agreeable table apple we ever had the pleasure of touching. But to be thus excellent, the fruit must be of fresh well ripened specimens, and not those plucked immature, and ripened in the house, or on a railway voyage. A gentleman of veracity, who has long had a bearing tree, assures us that he has seen a man sit down by a basket of this delicious fruit, and taking up one after another, actually eat half a peck before he was aware of what he had done. Indeed, to hazard a mere conjecture, this must have been the identical apple which our friend Downing saw in the hand of Pomona, in his famous dream, that being the only sort which she claimed as superior to the Newtown pippin, which we are sure is excelled by the Early Joe!

This apple is only medium in size, and sometimes inclining to small, flat; sometimes slightly approaching flattish-conical, smooth and regular; light yellow on the shaded side, covered with numerous short broken stripes, which pass into a nearly uniform shade of deep red next the sun, and interspersed with conspicuous white specks. Stalk three quarters of an inch long, in a rather shallow and wide cavity, calyx in a small, even basin. Flesh very fine in texture, exceedingly tender, slightly breaking, very juicy, with a mild, sub-acid, rich, and faultless flavor. Ripens during the last half of the 8th month, (Aug.) The growth of the tree is slow, the young shoots dark color, and while it is a profuse bearer, the fruit is always fair. T.

IT is stated in one of the Ohio papers, that peaches were exhibited at a late Fair of the Columbus Horticultural Society, measuring more than a foot in circumference, and weighing 14 ounces.

The Golden Beurre of Bilboa Pear.

THIS is one of the very finest of all September Pears. We have the past season seen it in bearing and ate of the fruit raised in various sections of the country, and in every case we have found it complete in all the requisites of a fine Pear.



The tree is a vigorous, handsome grower, and bears excellent crops. *Fruit* large, very regular, obovate, with a stout brown stalk inserted in a slight cavity, calyx closed; basin shallow. Skin of a golden color, when ripe sprinkled with russett. Flesh fine grained and buttery, with a rich vinous flavor. It grows and bears well on the quince. It has received the commendation of every pear grower in the country who has become acquainted with it. It is said to have been imported to this country from Spain, 18 years ago.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to JNO. MORSE, Esq., of the Cayuga Nursery, for a box of specimen fruits.

— S. WORDEN, Esq., of Oswego, for a box of the *Bake apple.*

— ROB'T PATTERSON, Perry, for specimens of Apples.

— GEO. HOADLEY, Esq., of Cleveland, O., (President of the Horticultural Society,) for a paper containing the reports of the annual exhibition.

— W. R. Prince & Co., of Flushing, for a copy of "*Prince's Descriptive catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Vines, and Plants,* cultivated and for sale at the great original establishment, Prince's Linnæn Botanic Garden and Nurseries." The catalogues of this establishment are as the preface says, "always *progressive,* and the present one comprises all the new acquisitions made to the various classes of fruits and other departments."

THE honor of an honorable man, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, dies when he dies; therefore, honorable conditions should be in writing.

Apple-Tree Blight (?)

Mr. Editor:—I have of late observed what appears to be a blight of the Apple tree. The phenomena, as I have noticed them, are the following, viz: The extremity of a young branch (of this year's growth,) begins to wither, and very soon the branch dies down to the extent of several inches. The leaves on some branches at first exhibit a dark, dull green, color, sometimes almost black; on others the color is not essentially changed. Sometimes some of them appear as if they had been scalded, and partly dried; when they feel soft and leathery. Immediately after the branch dies. Sometimes single leaves turn black, or nearly so, and die. Spots, or patches of an iron-rust color, are often found on the branch—and sometimes small oblong blisters, (especially on those that have just perished,) filled with a kind of *pussy*, semi-fluid matter. Sometimes the branches exhibit an appearance of having been stung by insects; but upon cutting and examining them with a *magnifier*, nothing peculiar can be discovered. Some unusual appearances, it is true, may be detected; but they are, I conclude, rather the effect than the cause of the disease.

In regard to the cause I can say nothing. As the phenomena first made their appearance on a tree that was grafted last year, and from which all the "natural branches" were removed and some additional grafts inserted last spring, I at first supposed the disease might be occasioned by an excess of sap in some of the young branches. But various facts and considerations preclude the possibility of such a supposition.—It cannot be considered the effect of frost, for it has attacked only branches of the present summer's growth. It has appeared on one tree in my orchard, on several small ones in my nursery, and on one or two in my neighbor's orchard; and seems to act very much like the pear and the quince blight, of the latter of which we have several specimens.*

Another thing I have noticed in regard to the growth of some young trees, both apple and plum, but more especially of the latter. Having grown about a foot, more or less, they frequently shoot up in long, slender spikes with small, contracted, imperfect, leaves, of less than half the size of a perfect leaf, and no lateral branches. I have not been able to discover any satisfactory cause for this singular appearance. Perhaps you, sir, or some of your readers, may be able to assign the cause, and, if it be a disease, the remedy. H.

Fairport, Aug., 21, 1847.

* It is frequently the case, that the top of a young apple tree, of one or two years' growth, dies from the effect of the *aphis*. Several instances of this kind I have observed the present season. These, however, are very different from those mentioned above.

Salt on Plum Trees.

I lately applied a quantity of salt to six of my plum trees, putting perhaps a pint around each, which I spread over about two square feet of surface. Like Judge Cheever, (see Gen. Far. p. 204, Vol. 8,) I *thought* I had seen it recommended to be used at the rate of a pint to a square foot; (which I afterwards found to be a pint to a square rod;) in other words, to be spread about a quarter of an inch thick. The result of the experiment and my reflections upon it have made me ashamed of it, and of my short-sightedness; and had it not been for the article in the "Farmer," referred to above, the world would perhaps never be the wiser for it. But to the results.

No. 1. A Bolmar, first year from the bud, on a common stock, about an inch in diameter.—Effect: The leaves and ends of the tender branches wilted as if scalded, and soon the lower leaves fell off, and the ends of the branches died. In about two weeks it began to put forth new leaves, and now it has several young thrifty branches.

No. 2. A Huling's Superb, third year from the bud; stock, a plum; variety unknown; about an inch and a half in diameter. Effect: Leaves died as in autumn, and fell off; buds and branches appear fresh and sound, but the tree is as naked (Sept. 10th) as in mid-winter. A few buds have since opened, and now (Oct. 1st) there are several small tufts of leaves, and two or three small clusters of blossoms; evidently those intended by nature for next year.

No. 3. A German Prune, age, size, &c., as No. 2. Effect: Many of the leaves died and fell off; so that many of the branches became entirely naked. A currant bush standing near No. 2, and another near No. 3, have both lost their foliage.

No. 4. A common Egg plum, size, &c., as No. 2; no visible effect.

No. 5. A Prince's Gage, set on a peach stock below the surface of the ground. Age, three or four years; size as No. 2; no visible effect.

No. 6. A common garden plum, three or four inches in diameter. No visible effect.

The salt was put on in July, and lay on the ground several days without rain. The effect began to show itself immediately after the first rain. The soil is similar in all (a sandy loam,) except No. 1, where it was a little more clayey.

I had previously, in the spring, poured a quantity of brine which had been used for beef, around a small plum tree, after the branches had grown an inch or two, and although it did not kill the tree outright, it stopped its growth and caused it to cast its leaves; and to save the tree I transferred it, sometime in July, to another place; after which it seemed to revive for a time, but eventually died. H.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Paring Peaches.—I wish to suggest, through the medium of the Farmer, a better way to pare peaches to dry than to scald them. They can be pared with a machine as well as apples; all that is necessary is a three tined fork, which will let the pit between the tines, and hold the peach firmly. And they should be hard, or not very mellow, to be in a proper state to dry.

I think this plan much better than "A Subscriber's" way of scalding; for a mellow peach is not as good to dry as a hard one—and if we wait for them to get mellow, we must lose some if we have many. N. Simons.

Castile, N. Y., Oct., 1847.

Superior Mode of Curing Hams.—Agreeably to your request, I send you the process of curing the hams I sent you in March, which recently called forth the admiration of the American Agricultural Association, and the Farmer's Club at New York.

I made a pickle of two quarts of salt, to which I added one ounce of summer savory, one ounce sweet marjoram, one ounce allspice, half ounce saltpetre, and one pound of brown sugar; I boiled the whole together, and applied the mixture, boiling hot, to one hundred pounds of ham, and kept in the pickle three or four weeks.

My process of smoking was not the most expensive, but may not be the less available on that account. I smoked the hams in a seed cask, with one head in, with a small hole for the smoke to come out; hung my hams to the head, and used about a peck of mahogany sawdust for fuel. I smoked them but one week.—*Exchange.*

"Pumpkin Butter."—In answer to the inquiry of "Mary," as to the best mode of making pumpkin butter, I would send you the following, which is our plan, and which suits our taste very well. Strictly speaking, it is not pumpkin butter, but we call it such:—To one barrel of sweet cider, boiled down about one third, take about two bushels of pumpkins, cut in pieces like you would apples, (peeled and cored, of course,) and if your kettle be large you can put them nearly all into the cider at once, but if small, boil a part of them soft in cider in another kettle, (copper or brass,) and as it boils down put the balance in, stirring it all the time, until you boil it down to about 10 or 12 gallons. Just before taking off, spice to suit taste. We put in about one half pint of ground cinnamon to the above quantity. If you know a better plan than the above, which, doubtless you do, please throw this under the table and let us have it.—*Ohio Cult.*

Martha.

Horse-Radish may be kept during winter, by grating it while green, and corking up in bottles filled with strong vinegar, set in a cool place.

How to Prepare Superior Mince-Meat for Pies.—Take stoned raisins, currants, sugar, and suet, of each 2 lbs.; Sultana raisins, boiled beef (lean and tender), of each 1 lb.; sour or tart apples 4 lbs.; the juice of two lemons; the rind of one lemon chopped very fine; mixed spice ½ lb.; candied citron and lemon-peel, of each, 2 oz.; brandy one gill; and chop the whole very fine. The preparation may be varied by adding other spice or flavoring, and the addition of eggs, or the substitution of chopped fowl or veal, for beef, according to fancy or convenience.

Hints About Food.—Roast meat contains nearly double the nourishment of boiled, but boiled meat is better adapted to weak digestion. Frying is one of the very worst methods of dressing food, as broiling is one of the best. Baked meat has a strong flavor, is deprived of some of its nutritious qualities, and is difficult of digestion. Spices, sauces, and melted butter, should never be used by the invalid, and in health they are not required.—*Kitton's Practical Medicine.*

Facts Useful to be Known.—Water, when hot dissolves more salt, sugar, &c., than when it is cold. Hence the utility of pouring hot salt and water over articles to prepare them for pickling; and hot syrup upon preserved fruits; for the salt or sugar that would crystilize as the liquid cooled, is taken up by the fruit, &c., which by being heated also, absorbs more than it could be made to do if it were put on cold.

Female Education.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied; "I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, was the remark of the unhappy husband of a vain, thoughtless, dressy slattern; "It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have any chance of growing up good for anything, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."

The Happy Girl.—Ay, she is a happy girl; we know her by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits. Day in and day out, she has something to do, and she takes hold of work as if she did not fear to dirty her hands or soil her apron. Such girls we love and respect wherever we meet them, in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before you, or slander you behind your back. They have more good sense and better employment. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worship fahsionable and idle simpletons.—*Selected.*

☞ The subjoined extracts from letters received since the commencement of the present volume, show the estimation in which the Genesee Farmer is generally held. We have received many similar evidences of approval and encouragement from almost every section of the Union:

A staunch friend at Romulus, N. Y., in a letter containing a remittance for 21 subscribers, thus speaks of the Farmer:—"I answer for myself that the last volume was worth more than any previous one in my opinion. If I am not mistaken I have been a subscriber to the Farmer for the last 16 years, and I am satisfied that it has had an influence upon me, and from it I have derived many new ideas in the science of agriculture. I believe if it had been read by every farmer in Western New York, (though he might not have more than two acres of land to cultivate,) the quantity of produce would have been increased 20 per cent—and the quality, as a general rule, would have been much improved."

After sending us about *fifty* subscribers to the present volume of the Farmer, (from an office to which only a few copies were sent in 1846,) a mercantile firm in Orleans county write as follows:—"In urging the claims of your paper we have found many farmers prejudiced against "book farming," and all our arguments to induce them to become subscribers have proved unavailing. We have also found others "too poor" to take the Farmer; others again have "no time to read"—while a few have "no eyes." We hope, however, that the eyes of many will yet be opened to see the importance of a more thorough system of farming than has yet attained among us. This we think your paper calculated to effect, and we (although merchants,) are willing, so far as we can, to assist in its circulation."

A subscriber at Oberlin, Ohio, says:—I take a deep interest in the "Farmer," believing it to be one of the instruments which are securing great good to the world. I rejoice in the prospect of the agricultural profession taking its proper place among the other professions. You are engaged in a great as well as delightful work. Formerly, I obtained a number of subscribers for the Farmer. I think more of it now than I did then—that is, it has lost nothing by changing hands. I think I may do something more by way of obtaining subscribers."

In renewing his subscription, an able farmer, residing in Geneseo, says:—"I wish to continue the Genesee Farmer another year, considering it as I do the best Agricultural Paper now extant. I am very much gratified to see the improvements which are being made in agriculture, (a business which was considered of quite minor importance but a few years ago,) and sincerely hope that it may attain the highest rank in the land."

An old subscriber at Lockport, N. Y., in remitting for two years subscription, says:—"I have been a subscriber to the Genesee Farmer since its commencement in 1831. I have delayed sending payment for the present volume in hope of obtaining more subscribers for your excellent journal, which I consider of *more value, for this latitude*, than any other published in this country. The indifference of our farming community to reading is lamentable. I shall continue my efforts, and hope yet to send you a few names as subscribers."

An intelligent farmer of Truxton, Cortland county, in a letter containing a remittance for 19 copies of the Farmer, says:—"I have obtained these within the last two weeks without making any unusual effort, only asking my neighbors when I saw them to take the Farmer—the paper recommending itself. I shall probably obtain more subscribers, in the course of the winter, as I know of several who have taken the last volume, who, if asked, will doubtless take the present."

Our Cortland friend takes the right course. If each of our subscribers will *show the Farmer to his neighbors, and ask them to subscribe*, the usefulness of the paper may soon be greatly increased.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of this Society, for the election of Officers, &c., will be held at the Office of the *Genesee Farmer*, in Rochester, on the *second Tuesday* (the 14th day) of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

Nov. 1, 1847. JAMES H. WATTS, *Rec. Sec'y.*

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,	$1	25	1	31	Pork, bbl. mess	15	00	16 00
Corn,		44		50	Pork, cwt.,	4	50	5 00
Barley,		50			Beef, cwt.,	3	00	4 00
Oats,		38			Lard, lb.,		9	10
Flour,	6	00	6	25	Butter, lb.,		12	16
Beans,		75		87	Cheese, lb.,		5½	6
Apples, bush.		12		37	Eggs, doz.,		13	
Potatoes,		25			Poultry,		6	
Clover Seed,	4	50			Tallow,		10	
Timothy,	1	50	2	00	Maple Sugar,		7	
Hay, ton,	10	00	13	00	Lamb Skins,		62	
Wood, cord,	2	00	3	00	Green Hides, lb		4	
Salt, bbl,	1	75			Dry "		7	8
Hams, lb,		10		10½	Calf Skins,		9	

Rochester, Oct. 28, 1847.

New York Market.

[*By Magnetic Telegraph.*]

New York, Oct. 27.—3 P. M.

Ashes.—Pearls are up to $8,12½. Sales of all offering. Pots $6, 50. Sales 100 barrels to arrive.

Flour and Meal.—Market rather active. Transactions reached 7 or 8000 bls, including 2000 bls of Oswego for England, at $6,50 1000 bls. Mich., old, from store, at $6,50. $6,25; and 1000 bls. Gen. deliverable in all the year at $6,37½. This figure was offered for another 1000 bbls. Also sales 1500 to 2000 bbls. Oswego at $6, 56¼. 200 bbls. Indiana, a good lot, at 6 62½. A lot of round hoop Ohio at $6,50. Receipts not large. The demand from the east fair. Meal steady at $3,12½ a $3,25. Rye flour is $4,75 a $5 for good.

Grain.—Demand for wheat. Holders are asking more than buyers are willing to pay. No sales. For Genesee $1,50 was asked and $1,46 offered. Corn had an improving appearance and there is some speculative movement. Sales of 20,000 bu. including heated at 72c. mixed 74 a 75c, part in store; 76 a 77c for yellow flat, and round. Rye is higher. Sales 6000 bu. at 92c in the slip and 93 a 94 delivered. Barley very little offering. 3000 bu. old at 80c for pearling. Oats steady at 47 a 49c.

Provisions.—Market for all descriptions dull. Pork and Beef heavy. New Beef offered at $7 and $10. 150 bbls. Beef hams at $12,37½ a $12,75.

Lard.—200 bbls. inferior at something off 10c.

Sales 1000 bu. flax seed at $1,35. Clover steady at 7¾ a 7⅞.

Hops.—Market dull at 9 a 10c. Sales 25 bales, eastern, at 8½c at auction.

Broom Corn is scarce and held at $200 per ton.

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